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AN INTERACTIVE MATRIX INTERPRETIVE SYSTEM
FOR THE IBM 360/67

Robert Douglas Little

United States Naval Postgraduate School



THESIS

AN INTERACTIVE MATRIX INTERPRETIVE SYSTEM
FOR THE IBM 360/67

by

Robert Douglas Little

June 1970

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T133819

An Interactive Matrix Interpretive System
For the IBM 360/67

by

Robert Douglas Little
Lieutenant, United States Navy
B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1963

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
June 1970

ABSTRACT

The Matrix Interpretive System devised by Wilson and modified by Cantin has been transformed into an interactive program operable under a time sharing system. Several new commands have been added to extend the usefulness of the code and give it the capability to offline read, write and punch data, to plot graphs and contour maps and to integrate simple polynomial expressions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION -----	7
A.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION -----	7
B.	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND -----	8
C.	OBJECTIVES -----	8
II.	GENERAL PROGRAM FEATURES -----	9
A.	MAIN PROGRAM AND SERVICE SUBROUTINES -----	9
1.	Main Program -----	9
2.	Main Working Subroutine -----	9
3.	Listing of a Matrix -----	11
4.	Printing of Error Messages -----	11
5.	Locating a Matrix -----	11
6.	Calculating Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors -	11
7.	Formation of Matrix N -----	11
B.	OPERATION SUBROUTINES -----	14
1.	Inverting a Symmetric Matrix -----	14
2.	Adding, Removing and Storing a Submatrix --	14
3.	Formation of an N by 2 Matrix -----	14
4.	Printing of Graphs -----	14
5.	Determining the Coefficients of a Bicubic Polynomial -----	15
6.	Printing Contour Maps -----	15
7.	Formation of a 2 by 2 Stiffness Matrix ----	16
8.	Numerical Integration -----	17
9.	Numerical Integration of a Set of Differential Equations -----	18
III.	OPERATIONS -----	20
IV.	LIMITATIONS -----	38
A.	SIZE AND NUMBER OF MATRICES -----	38

B.	MATRIX NAMES -----	38
C.	PLOT -----	38
D.	INTEGRATION -----	39
E.	POLYNOMIAL FIT AND CONTOUR MAP -----	39
V.	HOW TO CALL THE MATRIX INTERPRETIVE SYSTEM -----	40
A.	TIME SHARING -----	40
B.	BATCH PROCESSING -----	40
VI.	SAMPLE PROBLEMS -----	42
A.	EIGEN VALUE -----	42
B.	CONTOUR MAP -----	45
C.	GRAPH -----	51
VII.	IMPROVEMENTS -----	57
	APPENDIX A COMPUTER PROGRAM -----	58
	LIST OF REFERENCES -----	95
	INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST -----	96
	FORM DD 1473 -----	97

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Many engineering problems in such fields as steady-state temperature distribution [Ref. 1], stress in elastic structures [Ref. 2], and fluid flows [Ref. 3] can be formulated as problems of numerical linear algebra. Until the advent of modern digital computers, all but the simplest of these problems had to be reserved to specialists for solutions. Even problems of moderate size required a considerable computational effort. The computer changed all of this. All of the simple matrix operations like multiplication, transposition, solution of eigen systems can be coded to solve individual problems. The computer program described in this report integrates a number of standard subprograms of linear algebra [Refs. 4,5,6,7] into a problem oriented computer language. This program, heretofore called: Matrix Interpretive System was coded in FORTRAN IV. The resulting matrix operations sub-language has a syntax and rules of its own as well as a certain number of diagnostic messages that can be automatically returned to the user of the language. The basic specification for the design of the language structure was that it had to be simple enough to be used by persons unfamiliar with computer programming. As written, the language could be used to solve stacks of problems sequentially; if an error is found in one of the problems a message is printed and a solution for the next problem is attempted. To be effective in a conversational mode at a remote station, the program had to be heavily modified so as

to leave effective control of the flow of operations to the user. This version of the code is called: Interactive Matrix Interpretive System.

The Interactive Matrix Interpretive System is a general program written in FORTRAN IV [Ref. 8], it is a problem oriented sub-language. The entire program is coded in double precision arithmetic. The only subroutines which are used but are not contained in the program are a square root and a natural log subroutine. The program uses 160,000 bytes of core storage.

B. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The original program was developed by Professor E. L. Wilson of the University of California in April 1963 for an IBM 7094. It was later adapted by Professor G. Cantin of the Naval Postgraduate School for a CDC 1604 in February 1966 and for the IBM 360/67 in August 1968.

C. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the author's work have been to:

1. transform the program into an interactive system operable under time sharing from a remote typewriter station;
2. add operations to extend the capabilities of the program;
3. create a "USER'S MANUAL" to facilitate the use of the program.

II. GENERAL PROGRAM OPERATION

The Interactive Matrix Interpretive System will be referred to as IMIS in this and following sections of this report. IMIS is written in FORTRAN IV language for the IBM 360/67 time sharing system available at the Naval Postgraduate School (CP/CMS). A different version called DSMIS is used for batch processing. All operations are performed in double precision arithmetic. Matrices are stored internally in a single dimensional array, A, that is 10,000 double words in size. Matrix names are stored in an array called NAME. Arrays, NROW and NCOL, are used to store the number of rows and columns of each matrix.

The following is a brief description of the function and operation of most of the subroutines of IMIS. Some of the subroutines are straightforward and will not be discussed. A flow diagram of the program is presented in Figure 1.

A. MAIN PROGRAM AND SERVICE SUBROUTINES

1. Main Program

The Main program is used only to initialize internal variables and to call the main service subroutine, SMIS1.

2. Main Working Subroutine (SMIS1)

SMIS1 is the general working subroutine. Some of the operations such as duplication of a matrix and envelope of a matrix are carried out in SMIS1. The other operations are carried out in subroutines which are called from SMIS1. Most of the error messages are called from SMIS1.

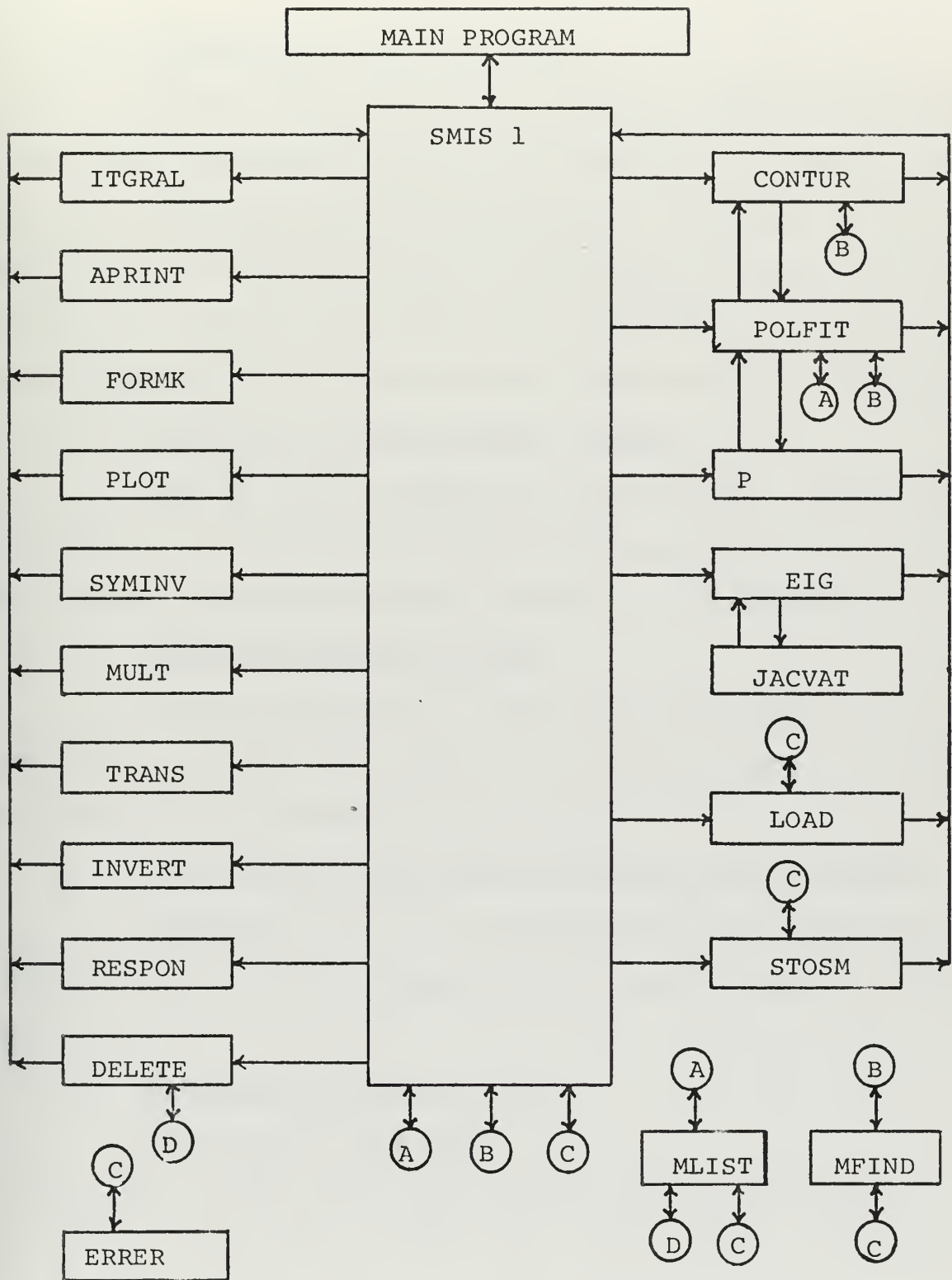


Figure 1. Functional Flow Diagram

3. Listing of a Matrix (MLIST)

MLIST stores each matrix by name, number of rows and columns and starting position in the array, A. It checks the name of a new matrix to be stored against the names of previously stored matrices to see if the name has been used before. If there is another matrix with the same name, the previously stored matrix will be deleted before the new matrix is stored.

4. Printing of Error Messages (ERRER)

When an error is made in an operational command, ERRER is called. It prints out an error message, deletes the current operational command and returns control to the typewriter.

5. Locating a Matrix (MFIND)

Locates the matrix or matrices to be used in an operation. It finds the number of rows and columns of a matrix and the starting position in the array A.

6. Calculating Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors (JACVAT)

Determines all of the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a matrix. It uses the threshold cyclic Jacobi rotation method [Ref. 4].

7. Formation of Matrix N (P)

The bicubic polynomial,

$$P = C_1 X^3 Y^3 + C_2 X^3 Y^2 + C_3 X^3 Y + C_4 X^3 + C_5 X^2 Y^3 + C_6 X^2 Y^2 + C_7 X^2 Y + C_8 X^2 + C_9 X Y^3 + C_{10} X Y^2 + C_{11} X Y + C_{12} X + C_{13} Y^3 + C_{14} Y^2 + C_{15} Y + C_{16}$$

is used in the polynomial fit operation. This polynomial can be written as

$$P = \langle F_i \rangle \{C_i\}_{i=1,2,\dots,16}$$

where $\langle F_i \rangle = \langle X^3Y^3, X^3Y^2, X^3Y, X^3, X^2Y^3, X^2Y^2, X^2Y, X^2,$

$$XY^3, XY^2, XY, X, Y^3, Y^2, Y, 1 \rangle$$

and $\{C_i\} = \langle C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{16} \rangle^T$. In the POLFIT operation, values of P at all of the sixteen nodal points of the grid shown in Figure 2 must be used to solve for all of the unknown coefficients of the polynomial using the following matrix equation:

$$\{P_i\} = [N] \{C_i\}_{i=1,2,\dots,16}$$

where

$$[N] = \begin{bmatrix} \langle F_i^{(1)} \rangle \\ \langle F_i^{(2)} \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle F_i^{(16)} \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

Subroutine P forms matrix N for use in the POLFIT operation. The bicubic polynomial, P, will be referred to as CUPOL in the following sections.

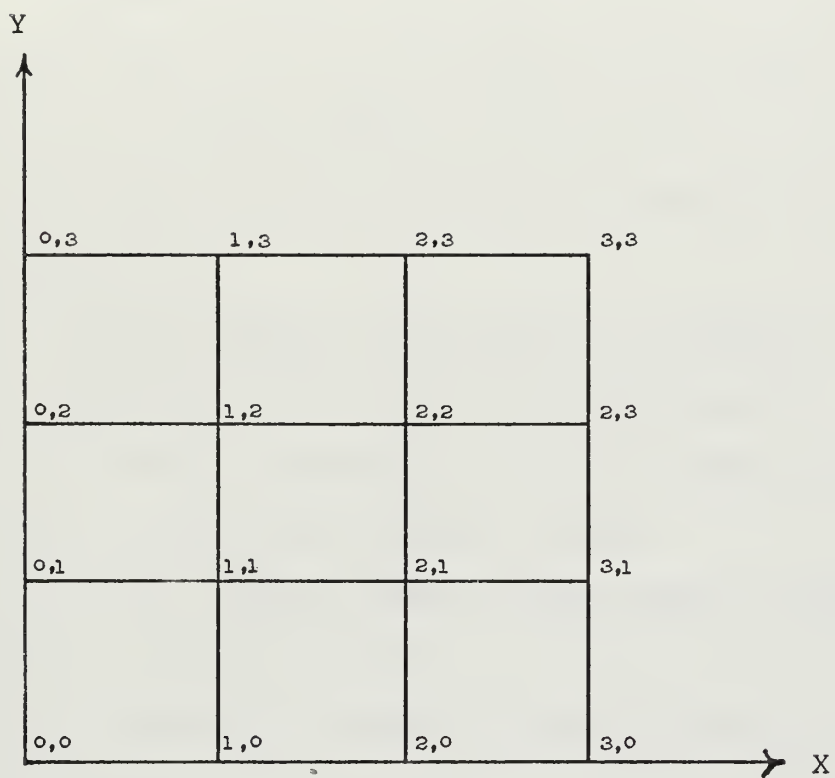


Figure 2. Grid For Subroutine P

B. OPERATION SUBROUTINES

1. Inverting a Symmetric Matrix (SYMINV)

SYMINV inverts a symmetric matrix, A, by Gauss elimination [Ref. 4]. If the matrix is not symmetric, it takes the average of the two numbers, $A(i,j), A(j,i)$, and replaces both by the average value and prints a warning that the matrix was not symmetric.

2. Adding, Removing and Storing a Submatrix (STOSM)

STOSM is called to do three operations.

a) Store a submatrix at an indicated position in a matrix when called by the command, STOSM.

b) The command, RMVSM, calls STOSM to remove a submatrix from the original matrix.

c) ADDSM calls STOSM to add a submatrix to a matrix at an indicated position.

3. Function Generation (FUNGN)

This subroutine takes a function described by a set of points $(X_i, Y_i)_{i=1,2,\dots,n}$, not necessarily equally spaced, and calculates, by straight line interpolation, ordinates at equally spaced values of X.

4. Printing of Graphs (PLOT)

PLOT prints a 10 inch by 10 inch graph of 1 to 4 curves. It automatically scales the graph to the maximum and minimum values of X and Y. The axes are plotted as

a) X-----X

b) Y-----Y

with the characters, X and Y, appearing at every inch on their respective axes. When all of the points are plotted on one side of either axis, an offset axis replaces the real axis and is indicated by

a) A-----A offset X axis

b) B-----B offset Y axis

The origin of the axes and the X and Y scale factors are calculated and printed below the graph.

5. Determining the Coefficients of a Bicubic Polynomial (POLFIT)

The 16 unknown coefficients of a bicubic polynomial surface can be determined in terms of 16 known values of the polynomial at 16 known values of the independent variables.

POLFIT solves the matrix equation,

$$[N] \{C\} = [P]$$

for the matrix of unknown coefficients, C, where matrix N is formed by the subroutine P. Matrix P is a matrix of the values of CUPOL at each nodal point and is the input to POLFIT.

6. Printing Contour Maps (CONTUR)

CONTUR prints a contour map of CUPOL. There are 21 possible contour lines which are represented by the alphabetic letters, A through J, O, Q through Z. The input is either the coefficients of CUPOL with the upper and lower limits of X and Y or the values of the function at the grid points used for POLFIT. In the latter case, POLFIT is called and the coefficients of CUPOL are calculated.

CUPOL is then scanned over the ranges of X and Y to determine the maximum and minimum Z ordinate. The range of Z is divided into 42 equal parts represented by alphabetic characters and blanks assigned to alternating contour values. CUPOL is then evaluated at each point on a line, the correct character inserted and the line printed.

7. Formation of a 2 by 2 Stiffness Matrix (FORMK)

FORMK forms the stiffness matrix [Ref. 9],

$$[K] = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

for a simply supported beam having length, L, Young's Modulus, E, moment of inertia, I, shear modulus, G, and effective shear area, \bar{A} .

The stiffness coefficients are:

$$k_{11} = \frac{2EI}{L} \left(\frac{2+\beta}{1+2\beta} \right) = k_{22}$$

$$k_{12} = \frac{2EI}{L} \left(\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta} \right) = k_{21}$$

where

$$\beta = \frac{6EI}{L^2 \bar{A}G}$$

The matrix equation,

$$\begin{Bmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \end{Bmatrix} = [K] \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

relates end moments, M_1 , M_2 , to their corresponding rotations, θ_1 , θ_2 as shown in Figure 3.

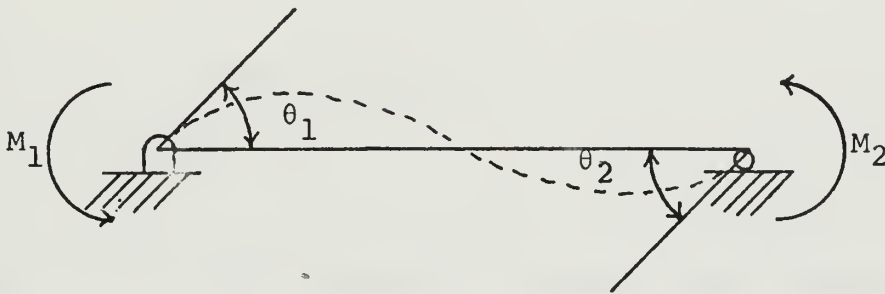


Figure 3. Simple Beam

8. Numerical Integration (ITGRAL)

The subroutine, ITGRAL, is capable of performing numerical integration of one and two dimensional functions described by discrete sets of points, either by Simpson's rule, or, if the function to be integrated is known, by Gaussian quadrature.

9. Numerical Integration of a Set of Differential Equations (RESPON)

In the study of vibrations of systems with many degrees of freedom, the following system of ordinary differential equations governs the problem:

$$[M] \{\ddot{X}\} + [C] \{\dot{X}\} + [K] \{X\} = \{P\} \quad (1)$$

where

$[M]$ is the mass matrix,

$[C]$ is the damping matrix

and

$[K]$ is the stiffness matrix.

In general, if

$$\{X\} = [V] \{x\} \quad (2)$$

where matrix $[V]$ is the matrix of undamped mode shapes and $\{x\}$ is the vector of the time dependent amplitude function for each mode, we get after substitution of (2) into (1):

$$[M] [V] \{\ddot{x}\} + [C] [V] \{\dot{x}\} + [K] [V] \{x\} = \{P\} \quad (3)$$

After premultiplication by $[V]^T$ and the use of the orthogonality properties of normal modes:

$$[V]^T [M] [V] = [m]$$

$$[V]^T [K] [V] = [k] = [\omega^2 m]$$

$$[V]^T [C] [V] = [c] = [2\lambda \omega m] \quad (a)$$

(a) Such an orthogonality condition imposes some restrictions on the form of the damping matrix $[C]$.

where

$$\lambda = \frac{c_i}{2m_i\omega_i}$$

and using the notation

$$[V]^T \{P\} = \{p\}$$

we get

$$[-m_-] \{\ddot{x}\} + [-2\lambda\omega m_-] \{\dot{x}\} + [-\omega^2 m_-] \{x\} = \{p\} \quad (4)$$

or

$$\{\ddot{x}\} + [-2\lambda\omega_-] \{\dot{x}\} + [-\omega^2_-] \{x\} = \{p^*\} \quad (5)$$

where $p_i^* = p_i/m_i$.

This last set of equations is completely decoupled and can easily be numerically integrated. The subroutine RESPON performs this task.

III. OPERATIONAL COMMANDS

The following is a list of the operations that IMIS contains. The operations must conform to the standard format shown in Figure 4. OPERATION stands for any of the symbolic command names mentioned below. A, B, C and D are matrices used as arguments of the operation. N1, N2, N3 and N4 are four integer arguments that must always be right justified. S1 and S2 are two floating point arguments. The arguments can be input or output values and are not all necessary for each command.

There are two versions of the matrix interpretive system in use at the Naval Postgraduate School. One is for time sharing and one for batch processing. The commands denoted by a "*" can only be used in conjunction with the time sharing option. The READ, WRITE and PUNCH commands make use of sequential input/output files which are available with the FORTRAN IV language [Ref. 8].^(b)

The READ command uses the file FT04F001. This file is used to load matrices into IMIS from punched cards and is read into the computer prior to executing IMIS. Any data stored in the file is automatically erased when new data is read into the file.

File FT08F001 is used to store any output which the user wants to print offline. This file is not automatically erased

^(b)A certain knowledge of the CP/CMS time sharing system is needed when using a remote terminal of the computer. It is presumed that the reader is already familiar with this system [Ref. 10].

when new data is read into the file. New data is appended to the data that is already stored in the file. Therefore, the file must be erased before executing IMIS. To erase the file, the command,

```
ERASE_bFILE_bFT08F001
```

is used. After exiting from IMIS, the command,

```
OFFLINE_bPRINTCC_bFILE_bFT08F001
```

will cause the file to be printed on the offline printer.

The command, PUNCH, uses file FT07F001 to store data to be punched onto cards. This file appends new data at the end of old data so the file must be erased before using IMIS. The command,

```
ERASE_bFILE_bFT07F001
```

erases the file. To offline punch the data stored in the file, the command,

```
OFFLINE_bPUNCH_bFILE_bFT07F001
```

is issued after exiting from IMIS. Examples of the use of these files are given in the sample problems. The operational commands are:

START	This command causes the elimination of all matrices which are in core storage and must be the first command used in the solution of a problem. If an error is found during execution of a command, an error message is printed on the
-------	---

typewriter, the current command eliminated and control returned to the typewriter. If an error is found during the execution of a problem with DSMIS, the current problem is automatically deleted and the remaining cards scanned until a new START or STOP command is found.

LOAD

Matrix Load:

A = Name of matrix to be loaded.

N1 = Number of rows of matrix A.

N2 = Number of columns of matrix A.

N3 = Format control indicator for the data.

The elements of the matrix are typed or punched on cards row-wise after the LOAD command according to one of the options determined by the value of N3:

- a. if N3= 1 or blank, the format is (12F6.0). A maximum of twelve numbers per line, using as many lines as required to write the entire matrix must be used. If the decimal point is omitted, it is assumed to be at the extreme right of the field.

- b. if N3= 2, (6F12.0), 6 numbers per line in fields of 12 columns.
- c. if N3= 3, (4F18.0), 4 numbers per line in fields of 24 columns.
- d. if N3= 4, (3F24.0), 3 numbers per line in fields of 24 columns.

PRINT

Matrix Print:

A = Name of matrix to be printed.

N1= Number of lines, which follow the PRINT command, to be printed as a label for the matrix. Column 13 of the command card is used for carriage control in DSMIS only. A one in column 13 will cause the matrix to be printed on a separate output page.

REMARK

This operation causes the number of lines designated by N1, which follow the operation, to be printed as remarks.

STOP

This operation ends a run of problems and is the last command to be issued in a stack of problems. It can be used only once per run.

ZERO

Formation of a Null Matrix:

A = Name of null matrix.

N1= Number of rows of matrix A.

N2= Number of columns of matrix A.

ADD Matrix Addition - $[A] + [B] = [A]$
 Matrix A is replaced by the sum of
 matrices A and B.

SUB Matrix Subtraction - $[A] - [B] = [A]$
 Matrix A is replaced matrix A minus
 matrix B.

MULT Matrix Multiplication - $[A] \cdot [B] = [C]$
 The product of matrix A times matrix
 B is generated and defined by matrix C.

TRANS Matrix Transpose - $[B] = [A]^T$
 The transpose of matrix A is generated
 and defined by matrix B.

INVERT Matrix Inversion - $[A] = [A]^{-1}$
 Matrix A is replaced by the inverse
 of itself.

SYMINV Symmetric Matrix Inversion - $[A] = [A]^{-1}$
 Symmetric matrix A is replaced by the
 inverse of itself.

STOSM Store Submatrix in a Matrix:
 A = Name of large matrix.
 B = Name of submatrix to be stored.
 N1= Row number in large matrix of
 first element of submatrix.
 N2= Column number in large matrix of
 first element of submatrix.

Elements of A are replaced by
elements of B in designated area.

STODG Store Row Matrix on Diagonal of Matrix:

A = Name of square matrix.

B = Name of row matrix to be stored on
diagonal of matrix A.

Diagonal elements of A are replaced by
elements of B.

SCALE Scalar Multiplication - $[A] = S1 \cdot [A]$

ADDSM Add Submatrix to a Large Matrix:

A = Name of large matrix.

B = Name of submatrix to be added
into large matrix.

N1= Row number in large matrix of
first element of submatrix.

N2= Column number in large matrix of
first element of submatrix.

RMVSM Extracts Submatrix [B] from [A]:

A = Name of large matrix.

B = Name of submatrix defined as matrix.

N1= Row number in large matrix of
first element of submatrix.

N2= Column number in large matrix of
first element of submatrix.

N3= Number of rows in submatrix.

N4= Number of columns in submatrix.

Matrix A is not modified.

LOG The Log of each Element

Each element in the matrix A is replaced by the natural log of the element.

MSCALE Scalar Multiplication

Each element in the matrix A is replaced by B times the element where B has previously been defined as a 1 by 1 matrix.

RMVDG Extracts Row Matrix B from Diagonal of Square matrix A.

A = Name of square matrix.

B = Name of row matrix composed of the diagonal elements of matrix A.

Matrix A is not modified.

EIGEN Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors:

The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the system, $[A][X] = \lambda[B][X]$, are determined where [A] is a symmetrical matrix and [B] is a diagonal matrix of positive elements stored as a row matrix.

A = Name of matrix A.

B = Name of matrix B.

C = Name of matrix of eigenvectors stored row-wise.

D = Name of row matrix of eigenvalues,
 λ .

N1= The number of eigenvectors to be
calculated. The ordering of
eigenvectors and eigenvalues is
determined by the sign of N1 as
follows:

- a. If N1 is positive, eigenvalues are
arranged in descending order.
- b. If N1 is negative, eigenvalues are
arranged in ascending order.

N2= Eigenvector normalizing.

- a. If N2 is blank:

Eigenvectors are normalized so
that $[C][B][C]^T = [I]$

- b. If N2 is 1:

Eigenvalues are normalized so
that $[A] = [C]^T [\lambda] [C]$

SQREL

Square Root of Each Element

Each element in the matrix A is
replaced by the square root of itself.

INVEL

Inversion of Each Element

Each element in the matrix A is
replaced by the reciprocal of itself.

DELETE

Matrix Deletion

The matrix A is eliminated from core
storage.

DUPL

Matrix Duplication:

A = Name of matrix to be duplicated.

B = Name of matrix defined to be
identical with matrix A.

ENVEL

Envelope Value of Matrix

The maximum absolute value in each
row of matrix A is printed along with
its column number times an interval.

A = Name of matrix A.

Sl= Interval between columns.

RESPON

Numerical Integration of a Set of
Differential Equations:

$$\{\ddot{x}\} + 2\lambda [\omega] \{\dot{x}\} + [\omega^2] \{x\} = \{S\} P(t)$$

with initial conditions, $x(0) = \dot{x}(0) = 0$.

A = Name of a row matrix containing
the diagonal elements of matrix
 $[\omega]$. The dimension of A must
be $(1 \times n)$ where n is the number of
equations in the set.

B = Name of a column matrix containing
the elements of $\{S\}$. The dimension
of B must be $(n \times 1)$.

C = Name of a row matrix containing
the values of the function $P(t)$
evaluated at equal intervals, Δt :

$$P(0), P(\Delta t), P(2\Delta t), \dots, P(m\Delta t)$$

The dimension of C depends on the choice of Δt which must be small for accurate results. The size of Δt should be determined by actual numerical experimentation with the command.

D = Name of the output matrix containing the calculated values of the variables as shown in Figure 5.

N1= Output interval i. The values of the n unknowns, {x}, are printed at $i\Delta t, 2i\Delta t, 3i\Delta t, \dots$; if $i=1$, all of the values are printed.

S1= Value of the damping ratio, λ .

S2= Time increment, Δt , used in the numerical integration.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(i\Delta t), x_1(2i\Delta t), x_1(3i\Delta t), & \dots \\ x_2(i\Delta t), x_2(2i\Delta t), x_2(3i\Delta t), & \dots \\ \vdots & \\ x_n(i\Delta t), x_n(2i\Delta t), x_n(3i\Delta t), & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

Fig. 5. OUTPUT MATRIX, D, FOR RESPON

FUNGN

Function Generation:

A = Name of matrix which defines a
function in terms of line segments

$X_1, Y_1; X_2, Y_2; \dots; X_n, Y_n \cdot (N \times 2)$

B = Name of matrix to be formed which
is composed of the y ordinates at
equal x ordinate intervals of the
function defined by matrix A.

N1= Number of y ordinates to be
generated. The first ordinate
will be equal to Y_1 .

S1= X ordinate interval.

FORMK

Forms a 2x2 Element Stiffness Matrix:

A = Name of matrix to be formed.

The line following the command is as
follows:

- a. Columns 1-12 Moment of inertia of
member, I.
- b. Columns 13-24 Effective shear
area of member, \bar{A} .
- c. Columns 25-36 Length of member, L.
- d. Columns 37-48 Modulus of
elasticity of member, E.

The shear modulus, G, is assumed to be
equal to $E/2.4$.

PUNCH

Punches Matrix onto Cards:

A = Name of matrix to be punched.

N1= Number of comment cards to be

punched as a heading for matrix A.

After the PUNCH command is issued, the next line contains the format elected by the user as follows:

(NNTRR.SS)

where

NN= Number of elements per card.

RR= Field width per element.

SS= Number of significant digits.

T = Type of data field. T must be a

standard F or D Fortran format.

* READ

Loads Matrices from file FT04F001

The load operation card must have a 1. in S1. The last card must be a Continue Operation card.

* CONT

Continue Operation

S1= 1.

Indicates that all matrices in file FT04F001 have been loaded into IMIS.

* WRITE

Writes Matrix into File FT08F001:

A = Name of matrix to be written.

N1= Number of lines of remarks to be

written as a label for the matrix
A.

N2 must be equal to 1.

PLOT

Plots One to Four Curves Described by
Sets of Points Contained in Matrices
A, B, C, D:

A = First matrix to be plotted on one
graph. Plotted as a "+".

B = Second matrix to be plotted on
one graph. Plotted as a "*".

C = Third matrix to be plotted on one
graph. Plotted as a "O".

D = Fourth matrix to be plotted on one
graph. Plotted as a ".".

* N3= 1. Offline print indicator. Graph
will be stored in file FT08F001

N4= Number of lines of remarks to be
printed at bottom of graph.

Matrices to be plotted do not have to
have the same number of points. They
have to be entered as N by 2 matrices
with the first column the X co-ordin-
ates and the second column the Y co-
ordinates. When plotting more than
one curve on the same graph, a conflict
may arise if more than one curve passes

through the same point. The symbol printed at that point is determined by the following order: D, C, B and A.

POLFIT

Determines the Coefficients of CUPOL:

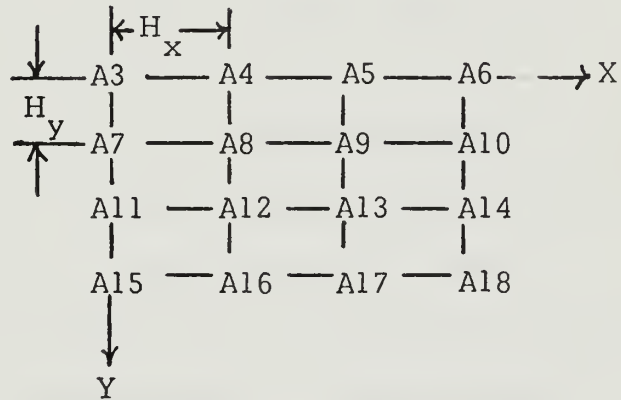
A = Input matrix. (18x1)

B = Output matrix of coefficients of CUPOL, $(C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{16})$

where

$A(1) = H_x$

$A(2) = H_y$



and

$$\text{CUPOL} = C_1 X^3 Y^3 + C_2 X^3 Y^2 + C_3 X^3 Y + C_4 X^3 +$$

$$C_5 X^2 Y^3 + C_6 X^2 Y^2 + C_7 X^2 Y + C_8 X^2 +$$

$$C_9 X Y^3 + C_{10} X Y^2 + C_{11} X Y + C_{12} X +$$

$$C_{13} Y^3 + C_{14} Y^2 + C_{15} Y + C_{16}$$

CONTUR

Contour Maps CUPOL:

N2= Number of lines of comments.

N3= Input type indicator.

a. N3= Blank or 1.

A = Input matrix. Same as for
POLFIT command. (18x1)

B = Output matrix of coefficients
of CUPOL. (16x1)

b. N3= 2

A = Input matrix. (20x1)

A(1) = Lower bound of X.

A(2) = Upper bound of X.

A(3) = Lower bound of Y.

A(4) = Upper bound of Y.

A(5) through A(20) are the
coefficients of CUPOL.

* N4= Offline print indicator. Stores
contour map in file FT09F001.

ITGRAL

Integration of Functions Represented by Discrete Values or Polynomials:

A = Input matrix. (Rx1)

N3= Integration type indicator:

a. If N3= 1, Simpson's Rule for one
dimension. R must be even.

A(1) = H_x

A(2) through A(R) are evenly
spaced values of function.

- b. If $N3 = 2$, Simpson's Rule for two dimensions.

$$A(1) = H_x$$

$$A(2) = H_y$$

$A(3)$ through $A(R)$ are values of function entered row-wise as for POLFIT.

$$R = N^2 + 2, N \text{ must be odd.}$$

There must be the same number of values in both directions. H_x and H_y can be unequal.

- c. If $N3 = 3$, Gauss Quadrature for one dimension.

$$A(1) = \text{Lower bound of } X.$$

$$A(2) = \text{Upper bound of } X.$$

$A(3)$ through $A(14)$ are the coefficients of an 11th degree polynomial:

$$A_3 X^{11} + A_4 X^{10} + A_5 X^9 + A_6 X^8 + A_7 X^7 + A_8 X^6 +$$

$$A_9 X^5 + A_{10} X^4 + A_{11} X^3 + A_{12} X^2 + A_{13} X + A_{14}$$

- d. If $N3 = 4$, Gauss Quadrature for two dimensions.

$$A(1) = \text{Lower bound of } X.$$

$$A(2) = \text{Upper bound of } X.$$

$$A(3) = \text{Lower bound of } Y.$$

$A(4)$ = Upper bound of Y .

$A(5)$ through $A(20)$ are coefficients
of CUPOL.

IV. LIMITATIONS

A. SIZE AND NUMBER OF MATRICES

The storage available for all of the matrices in any problem is 80,000 bytes or 10,000 double words. This limit is arbitrary and controlled only by the total core storage available at any installation. For the naval Postgraduate School installation, 10,000 double words was selected in order to reduce turn around time in batch processing and reduce the size of the data set required for time sharing. The total number of matrices which can be stored is 100.

B. MATRIX NAMES

Each matrix is referred to by its name composed of one to six alphameric characters including blanks. The name is selected by the user when the matrix is first loaded or generated by an operation. If the name for a previously defined matrix is used later as a name of a new matrix, the former matrix is deleted before the operation is executed and is replaced by the new matrix. This is done so that there is only one matrix with a certain name at any one time.

C. PLOT

There are 200 points in the Y direction on the graph. The X direction has 130 points for the remote terminal printing and 160 points for the offline printer. The difference is due to the different number of lines per inch. The accuracy of the position of a point depends on the range in both the X and Y direction. The maximum error in the Y direction is the range of Y divided by 200. The maximum error in the X direction is

the range of X divided by either 130 for the remote terminal or 160 for the offline printer. If the X and Y ordinates of two or more points fall on the same nodal point on the graph, only one point will be plotted. If the points are from different matrices, the matrix hierarchy (see page 34) determines which will be plotted.

D. INTEGRATION

Integration by Simpson's Rule is restricted to equally spaced points in any one direction. The error is of the order of H_X^2 for integration in one dimension and of the order of H_X^2 times H_Y^2 for two dimensions. H_X does not have to equal H_Y but there has to be an odd number of points in any one direction. Integration by Gauss Quadrature for six Gauss ordinates is exact for all polynomials of degree eleven or less in one dimension and for CUPOL in two dimensions [Ref. 11]

E. POLFIT AND CONTUR

The polynomial, CUPOL, will pass through the values of the function at the nodal points of the grid but may not be a true representation in the space between nodal points. If the range of values of the function is less than 10^{-9} , a contour map will not be printed.

V. HOW TO CALL THE MATRIX INTERPRETIVE SYSTEM

A. TIME SHARING (IMIS VERSION)

At the Naval Postgraduate School, IMIS is stored in a library (AED) with the name, LIT, so that any number of users can use the system at any one time. In order to call LIT, it must be called as a subroutine. A Fortran program called IMIS has to be written as follows:

```
CALL LIT
```

```
STOP
```

```
END
```

There are two other libraries which must be loaded along with AED library in order to use LIT. This can be done with an executive program called SMIS as follows:

```
FORTRAN IMIS
```

```
GLOBAL LOADER TXTLIB AEDLIB SYSLIB
```

```
LOAD IMIS
```

```
START
```

SMIS is then executed with the command, \$ SMIS. The computer will then type out the executive program with each command preceded by a time. Next it will type

```
EXECUTION BEGINS ...
```

At this time you are in IMIS and ready to begin the first problem. The first command will be START.

B. BATCH PROCESSING (DSMIS VERSION)

The first card must be a job card for the batch processing system as follows:


```
//aaaznnnnbJOB(nnnn,ssssFP,TTTT), 'IDENTIFICATION'
```

where

aaa = The first three letters of the user's last name.

z = Job sequence number

nnnn= User's number.

ssss= Project number.

TTTT= Student section or faculty number.

The next six cards are control cards. Card five is used only when using the punch command. The cards are as follows stating in column one:

```
//JOB LIBbDDbDSNAME=DSMIS.F59CI,UNIT=2314,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
```

```
//bbbbbbbbbbbbbbVOLUME=SER=MARY
```

```
//bbEXECbPGM=DSMIS,REGION=160K
```

```
//FT06F001bDDbSYSOUT=A
```

```
//FT07F001bDDbSYSOUT=B
```

```
//FT05F001bDDb*
```

The "_b" is where blanks are left.

The problem deck follows with the first command a START command and the last a STOP command. The last card of the deck is a standard delimiter card:

```
/*
```

On the job request card, check the item marked DISK PACK under the SPECIAL INPUT heading and write in "MARY". If the punch command is being used, under the heading SPECIAL OUTPUT check the item marked PUNCHED CARDS.

VI. SAMPLE PROBLEMS

A. THE EIGEN SYSTEM

The matrix equation

$$[A] \{X\} = \lambda [B] \{X\}$$

where

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & -1.0 & 0.0 \\ -1.0 & 2.0 & -1.0 \\ 0.0 & -1.0 & 2.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$[B] = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 2.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

is to be solved. The entire sequence of events is as shown below. Everything written in lower case was typed by the operator. The computer response is in upper case.


```

start
      START
load  a          3      3
      LOAD  A
      3 ROWS,    3 COLUMNS
0.0  -1.0    0.0  -1.0  2.0  -1.0  0.0  -1.0  2.0
load  b          1      3
      LOAD  B
      1 ROWS,    3 COLUMNS
1.5  2.0    2.5
eigen a  b  c  ' d      3      1
      EIGEN A  B  C  D
      3
print c
      PRINT C

      1      2      3
1  -3.774271D-01  1.136139D  00-8.056459D-01.
2  -4.626117D-01  5.490667D-01  1.329088D  00
3  1.069364D  00  6.385240D-01  2.906204D-01

print d
      PRINT D

      1      2      3
1  1.505111D  00  5.934423D-01-2.985532D-01

```



```

trans c      ct
TRANS C      CT
zero x
ZERO X
3 ROWS,      3 COLUMNS
stodg x      d
STODG X      D
mult ct      x      ctx
MULT CT      X      CTX
mult ctx      c      a
MULT CTX     C      A
print a
PRINT A

```

```

1      2      3
1  -1.471323D-13-1.000000D 00 1.902783D-13
2  -1.000000D 00 2.000000D 00-1.000000D 00
3  1.902228D-13-1.000000D 00 2.000000D 00

```

```

stop
STOP

```


B. CONTOUR MAP

A contour map for a surface described by the ordinates at the sixteen nodal points of the grid shown on page 47 is desired.

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} 10.0 & 12.0 & 8.0 & 10.0 \\ 12.0 & 11.0 & 9.0 & 8.0 \\ 8.0 & 9.0 & 11.0 & 12.0 \\ 10.0 & 8.0 & 12.0 & 10.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$H_x = H_y = 1$$

The results are as follows:

start

START

load a

LOAD A

18 ROWS,

1.

1.

10.

10.

1 COLUMNS

12.

8.

12.

10.

12.

11.

9.

8.

8.

18

1

9.

9.

9.

contura

CONTURA

B

b

THIS IS THE FIRST PAGE OUTPUT USING GRID POINTS AS INPUT.



U1 = 10.000000 U2 = 12.000000 U3 = 8.000000 U4 = 10.000000
 U5 = 12.000000 U6 = 11.000000 U7 = 9.000000 U8 = 8.000000
 U9 = 8.000000 U10 = 9.000000 U11 = 11.000000 U12 = 12.000000
 U13 = 10.000000 U14 = 8.000000 U15 = 12.000000 U16 = 10.000000

O=	7.0814463545	RANGE(0.708145D 01	0.129186D 02)	
A=	7.3733	B=	7.6652	C=	7.9570
E=	8.8326	G=	9.1244	H=	9.4163
I=	10.2919	R=	10.5837	S=	10.8756
Q=	11.7511	W=	12.0430	X=	12.3348
V=				Y=	12.6267
				Z=	12.9186
					8.5407
					10.0000
					11.4593
					12.9186

48

punch b
PUNCH B
(4f15.8)

stop STOP

The command
offline punch file ft07f001
will cause the matrix B to be punched onto cards with the
indicated format of four numbers per card with a field width
of 15 and 8 significant figures.

If the input for the contour map had been the coefficients
of CUPOL, the first page of output would have been as follows:

THIS IS THE FIRST PAGE OUTPUT COEFFICIENTS AS INPUT.

-0.333300 X3Y3	1.500000 X3Y2	-2.833000 X3Y	2.000000 X3
1.500000 X2Y3	-6.750000 X2Y2	12.750000 X2Y	-9.000000 X2
-2.833000 XY3	12.750000 XY2	-18.750000 XY	9.000000 X
2.000000 Y3	-9.000000 Y2	9.000000 Y	10.000000

Q=	7.0837699378	RANGE(0.708377D 01	0.129594D 02)		
A=	7.3776	B=	7.6713	C=	7.9651	D= 8.2589 E= 8.5527
F=	8.8465	G=	9.1402	H=	9.4340	I= 9.7278 J= 10.0216
Q=	10.3154	R=	10.6062	S=	10.9029	T= 11.1967 U= 11.4905
V=	11.7843	W=	12.0781	X=	12.3719	Y= 12.6656 Z= 12.9594

C. GRAPH

A plot of the function

$$x = e^{-15t} \sin(54.99t)$$

is desired from $t = 0.0$ to $t = 0.3$. The values were calculated in a separate program and the values of X were punched onto cards. They were prepared for offline reading into file FT04F001.

The first card is a standard CP67 offline read card as follows starting in column one.

CP67USERID_{bb}GUxxsss_{bbbbbb}TTTT

where

```
xx = Terminal number user will be using.
```

```
sssss= User's account number.
```

TTTT= User's name.

The second card is as follows:

OFFLINE READ FILE FT04F001

The next card is a LOAD command card with a 1. in S1.

LOAD A	80	2	1.
--------	----	---	----

The matrix is punched onto cards row-wise with the same format as one of the options under IMIS and these cards follow the LOAD card. As many matrices as desired may be loaded in this manner. The last card is a continue card as follows:

CONT 1.

This card indicates that all matrices have been read from file FT04F001. The deck is then loaded into the computer.

After logging onto the time sharing system, the command to read the file is as follows:

offline read *

OFFLINE READ READ FILE FT04F001

IMIS is then executed and the sequence is as follows:

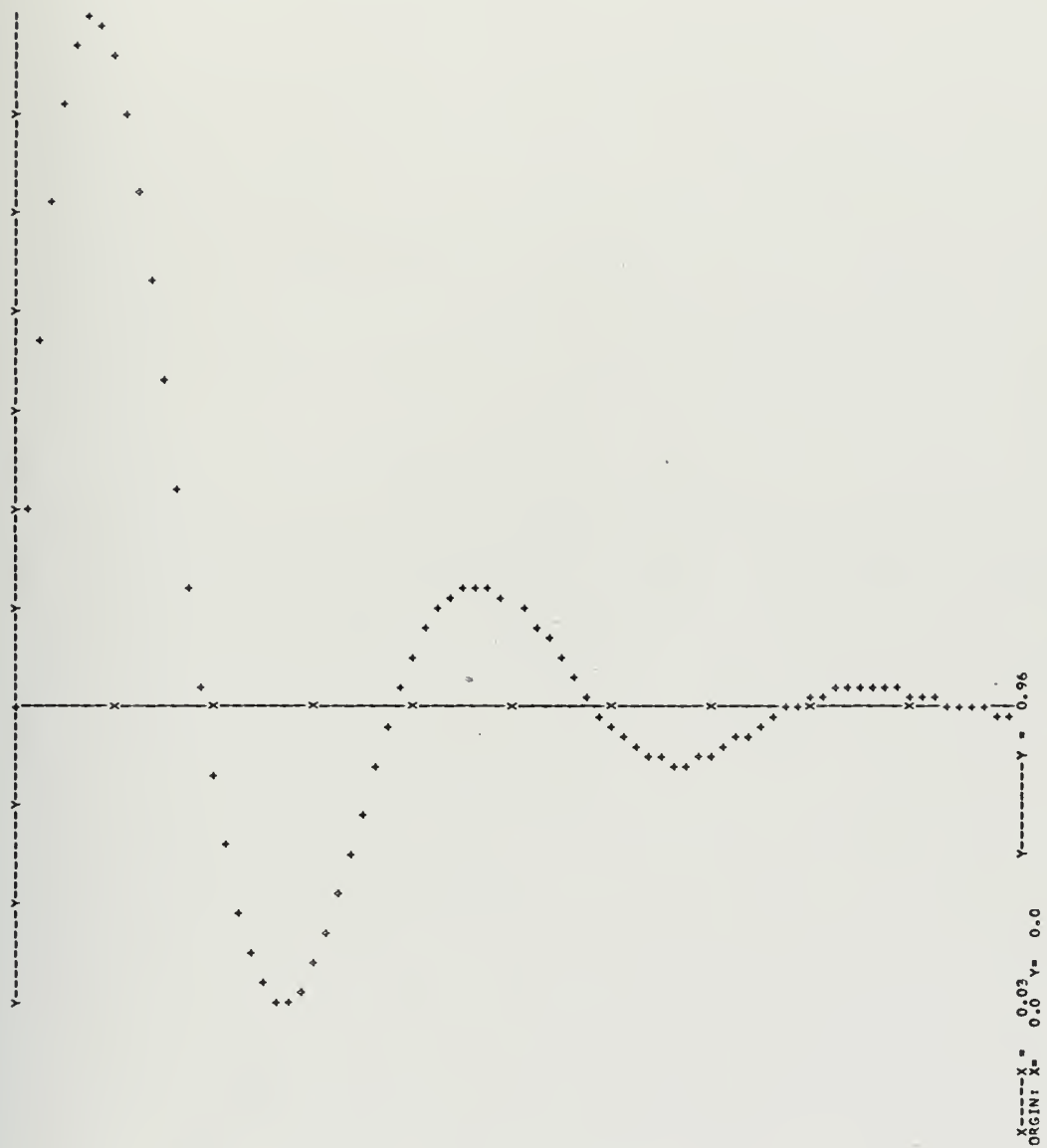
start

START
read

LOAD A
80 ROWS,
write a
WRITE A
plot a
PLOT A

2 COLUMNS

1



stop STOP

The command

```
OFFLINE PRINTCC FILE FT08F001
```

will cause the matrix A to be printed on the offline printer.

VII. IMPROVEMENTS

This system is an open ended system, i.e., any matrix operation with fewer than four matrix arguments, four integer arguments and two scalar arguments can be coded as a new command and added to the system. As coded this program is sequential. Each command is executed once after it is read, no facilities for automatic repetitive execution of one or more commands is included. Such a feature would be very useful if it could be implemented without introducing extraneous complexities to the language.

APPENDIX A COMPUTER PROGRAM

```

C      MAIN PROGRAM
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      COMMON XNAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
1      ,NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
2      ,NN(100),NW1(80)
      INITIALIZATION
      NSIZE=4
      WRITE (6,99)
      NUM=0
      CALL SMIS1
      FORMAT (1H1 )
99      STOP 1
      END

```

```

C      SUBROUTINE MLIST(MM,*)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      SUBROUTINE TO LIST MATRIX
      REAL*8 NAME,MM
      COMMON NAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
1      ,NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
2      ,NN(100),NW1(80)
      I=1
15      IF (NUM-I) 30,10,10
10      IF (NAME(I)-MM) 20,25,20
20      I=I+1
      GO TO 15
25      CALL DELETE(MM,&5)
      NUM=NUM+1
30      NROW(NUM)=NR
      NCOL(NUM)=NC
      NAME(NUM)=MM
      NN(NUM)=NSIZE
      NSIZE=NSIZE+NR*NC
      IF (NUM-101) 45,40,45
40      CALL ERRER(6,&5)
45      IF(10001-NSIZE) 50,60,60
50      CALL ERRER(5,&5)
60      RETURN
      END

```



```

SUBROUTINE SMIS1
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON
  1 XNAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80),
  2 NN(100),NW1(80),
  3 NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
REAL*8 NOPER,NSTART,LISTOP
DIMENSION OPLIST(50),LISTOP(50),HED(10),FMT(10)
EQUIVALENCE (OPLIST(1),LISTOP(1)),(OPER,NOPER),(NSTART,START)

LIST OF OPERATIONS

DATA OPLIST/8HZZZZZZ, 8HPRINT, 8HZERO, 8HDELETE, 8HDOUPL,
1,8HADD, 8HSUB, 8HSCALE, 8HINVERT, 8HTRANS,
2,8HSTOSM, 8HRMVSM, 8HWRITE, 8HSTART, 8HREWIND,
3,8HEIGEN, 8HRESPON, 8HFUNGN, 8HINVEL, 8HSTOP,
4,8HENVEL, 8HADDSM, 8HREMARK, 8HSYMINV, 8HLOG,
5,8HSTODG, 8HRMVDG, 8HLOAD, 8HCONT, 8HPLOT,
6,8HITGRAL, 8HCONTUR, 8HPUNCH, 8HSTART /,
7XZR/8H
9 CONTINUE
OPER=XZR
XA=XZR
XB=XZR
XC=XZR
XD=XZR
DO 1 I=1,80
W1(I)=0.0D0
W2(I)=0.0D0
W3(I)=0.0D0
W4(I)=0.0D0
1 NW1(I)=0
DO 2 I=1,10000
A(I)=0.0D0
2 DO 3 I=1,100
NROW(I)=0
NCOL(I)=0
NN(I)=0

READ AND PRINT OF CONTROL INFORMATION

3 XNAME(I)=XZR
4 NUMOP=39
CONTINUE
5 READ(5,101) OPER,XA,XB,XC,XD,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,SCAL1,SCAL2
27 IF (NSTART-NOPER) 7,6,7
28 IF (SCAL1-1.0) 28,6,28
CALL ERRER(10,85)

```



```

6 WRITE(6,99)
7 WRITE(6,100) OPER,XA,XB,XC,XD
C
C
C DETERMINATION OF OPERATION
10 IF(NUMOP-1) 20,30,30
20 CALL ERROR(3,&5)
30 IF (LISTOP(I)-NOPER) 40,50,40
40 I=I+1
50 GO TO 10
1 GO TO ( 20,120,130,140,150,160,170,180,190,200,210,220,230,240,
2 250,260,270,280,290,300,310,320,330,340,350,360,370,380,390,
2 400,410,420,430,440,450,460,470,480,490),I
C
C MATRIX LOAD
430 WRITE(6,102) NR,NC
CALL MLIST(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL LOAD(A(NA),NR,NC,NNR,SCAL1,&5)
IF(SCAL1.EQ.1.0) GO TO 27
GO TO 5
C
C CONTINUE OPERATION
440 GO TO 5
C
C MATRIX PRINT
120 IF(XB.EQ.1.0D0) WRITE(6,99)
123 WRITE(6,109)
K=1
GO TO 361
121 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
126 NA=NX
CALL APRINT(A(NA),NR,NC,NNR)
WRITE(6,109)
GO TO 5
C
C MATRIX ZERO
130 WRITE(6,102) NR,NC
CALL MLIST(XA,&5)
DO 135 I=NX,NSIZE
135 A(I)=0.0D0
GO TO 5
C

```



```

C      DELETE OPERATION
C      140 CALL DELETE(XA,&5)
C          GO TO 5
C      DUPLICATION OF MATRIX
C      150 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C          CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
C          NB=NX-1
C          CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C          NA=NX-1
C          NS=NR*NC
C          DO 155 I=1,NS
C              J=I+NB
C              K=I+NA
C              155 A(J)=A(K)
C          GO TO 5
C      ADDITION OR SUBTRACTION OF MATRICES
C      160 TAG=1.0
C          GO TO 171
C      170 TAG=-1.0
C      171 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C          NA=NX-1
C          NNR=NR
C          NNC=NC
C          CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
C          NB=NX-1
C          IF(NR>NNR) 173,172,173
C          IF(NC>NNC) 173,174,173
C      172 CALL ERRER(1,&5)
C      173
C      174 NS=NR*NC
C      175 DO 176 I=1,NS
C          J=I+NA
C          K=I+NB
C          176 A(J)=A(J)+TAG*A(K)
C          GO TO 5
C      SCALAR MULTIPLICATION
C      180 WRITE(6,103) SCAL1
C          CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C          NA=NX
C          NB=NX-1+NR*NC
C          DO 185 I=NA,NB
C              185 A(I)=SCAL1*A(I)

```



```

C
C
C
GO TO 5
MATRIX MULTIPLICATION
190 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NRA=NR
NCA=NC
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
NRB=NR
NCB=NC
IF(NCA-NRB) 191,192,191
191 CALL ERRER(1,&5)
192 NR=NRA
CALL MLIST(XC,&5)
ND=NX
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
NB=NX
CALL MULT(NRA,A(NA),NCA,A(NB),NCB,A(ND))
GO TO 5
C
C
C
MATRIX INVERSION
200 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
IF(NR-NC) 201,202,201
201 CALL ERRER(1,&5)
202 CALL INVERT(A(NA),W3(1),NW1(1),NR)
GO TO 5
C
C
C
MATRIX TRANSPOSE
210 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NRA=NR
NR=NC
NC=NRA
CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
NB=NX
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL TRANS(A(NA),A(NB),NRA,NC)
GO TO 5
C
C
C
STORE SUBMATRIX
220 NTAG=1
221 J=NR

```

```

JIT01890
JIT01900
JIT01910
JIT01920
JIT01930
JIT01940
JIT01950
JIT01960
JIT01970
JIT01980
JIT01990
JIT02000
JIT02010
JIT02020
JIT02030
JIT02040
JIT02050
JIT02060
JIT02070
JIT02080
JIT02090
JIT02100
JIT02110
JIT02120
JIT02130
JIT02140
JIT02150
JIT02160
JIT02170
JIT02180
JIT02190
JIT02200
JIT02210
JIT02220
JIT02230
JIT02240
JIT02250
JIT02260
JIT02270
JIT02280
JIT02290
JIT02300
JIT02310
JIT02320
JIT02330
JIT02340
JIT02350
JIT02360

```



```

C C C K=NC
C C C CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
C C C GO TO 235
C C C REMOVE SUBMATRIX
C C C 230 J=NR
C C C K=NC
C C C NR=NNR
C C C NC=NNC
C C C WRITE(6,102) NR,NC
C C C NTAG=0
C C C CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
C C C 235 WRITE(6,104) J,K
C C C NB=NX
C C C NRB=NR
C C C NCB=NC
C C C CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C C C NA=NX
C C C NRA=NR
C C C NCA=NC
C C C CALL STOSM(A(NA),A(NB),NRA,NCA,NRB,NCB,J,K,NTAG)
C C C GO TO 5
C C C WRITE MATRIX IN FILE FT08F001
C C C 240 IF(NNR-1) 122,124,122
C C C 122 CALL ERRER(11,&5)
C C C 124 WRITE(8,111) XA
C C C GO TO 123
C C C READ MATRIX FROM FILE FT04F001
C C C 250 GO TO 27
C C C START
C C C 260 NSIZE=4
C C C NUM=0
C C C GO TO 9
C C C REWIND TAPE NR
C C C 270 CALL ERRER(9,&5)
C C C EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS
C C C 290 M=NR

```

```

LIT02370
LIT02380
LIT02390
LIT02400
LIT02410
LIT02420
LIT02430
LIT02440
LIT02450
LIT02460
LIT02470
LIT02480
LIT02490
LIT02500
LIT02510
LIT02520
LIT02530
LIT02540
LIT02550
LIT02560
LIT02570
LIT02580
LIT02590
LIT02600
LIT02610
LIT02620
LIT02630
LIT02640
LIT02650
LIT02660
LIT02670
LIT02680
LIT02690
LIT02700
LIT02710
LIT02720
LIT02730
LIT02740
LIT02750
LIT02760
LIT02770
LIT02780
LIT02790
LIT02800
LIT02810
LIT02820
LIT02830
LIT02840

```



```

N2=NC
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
IF (NR-NC) 281,282,281
CALL ERROR(1,&5)
281 N=NR
282 NEV=N
NR=1
CALL MLIST(XD,&5)
NR=1 ABS(M)
CALL MLIST(XC,&5)
NE=NX
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
NB=NX
CALL MFIND(XD,&5)
ND=NX
WRITE(6,107) M
CALL EIG(A(NA),A(NB),A(NE),A(ND),NEV,M,N2,N)
GO TO 5
C
C
C
RESPONSE CALCULATION
C
290 N=NR
WRITE(6,107) N,SCAL1,SCAL2
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
M=NC
CALL MFIND(XC,&5)
NC=NC/N
NR=M
CALL MLIST(XD,&5)
ND=NX
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
NB=NX
CALL MFIND(XC,&5)
NNC=NX
NTAG=1
IF(NR-1) 396,394,396
394 NTAG=0
396 L=NC
CALL RESPON(A(NA),A(NB),A(NNC),A(ND),M,N,L,SCAL1,SCAL2,NTAG)
GO TO 5
C
C
C
FUNCTION GENERATION
C
300 N=NR

```

```

LIT02850
LIT02860
LIT02870
LIT02880
LIT02890
LIT02900
LIT02910
LIT02920
LIT02930
LIT02940
LIT02950
LIT02960
LIT02970
LIT02980
LIT02990
LIT03000
LIT03010
LIT03020
LIT03030
LIT03040
LIT03050
LIT03060
LIT03070
LIT03080
LIT03090
LIT03100
LIT03110
LIT03120
LIT03130
LIT03140
LIT03150
LIT03160
LIT03170
LIT03180
LIT03190
LIT03200
LIT03210
LIT03220
LIT03230
LIT03240
LIT03250
LIT03260
LIT03270
LIT03280
LIT03290
LIT03300
LIT03310
LIT03320

```



```

WRITE(6,107) N,SCAL1
NR=1
NC=N
CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
K=NX
NH=NX+N-1
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
L=NX
TIM=A(L)
GO TO 302
301 IF (A(L)-TIM) 302,302,306
302 DT=A(L+2)-A(L)
DP=A(L+3)-A(L+1)
L=L+2
IF (DT) 304,302,305
304 CALL ERRER(1,&5)
305 SLOPE=DP/DT
306 A(K)=A(L-1)+(TIM-A(L-2))*SLOPE
308 TIM=TIM+SCAL1
K=K+1
IF (NH-K) 5,301,301
C
C
C SQUARE ROOT OF EACH ELEMENT
310 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
NB=NA+NR*NC-1
DO 315 K=NA,NB
315 A(K)=DSQRT(A(K))
GO TO 5
C
C
C INVERSION OF EACH ELEMENT
320 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
NB=NA+NR*NC-1
DO 325 K=NA,NB
325 A(K)=1./A(K)
GO TO 5
330 RETURN
C
C
C ENVELOPE VALUES OF MATRIX
340 WRITE(6,101) XB
K=2
GO TO 361
341 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX

```

```

IT033330
IT033340
IT033350
IT033360
IT033370
IT033380
IT033390
IT033400
IT033410
IT033420
IT033430
IT033440
IT033450
IT033460
IT033470
IT033480
IT033490
IT033500
IT033510
IT033520
IT033530
IT033540
IT033550
IT033560
IT033570
IT033580
IT033590
IT033600
IT033610
IT033620
IT033630
IT033640
IT033650
IT033660
IT033670
IT033680
IT033690
IT033700
IT033710
IT033720
IT033730
IT033740
IT033750
IT033760
IT033770
IT033780
IT033790
IT033800

```



```

NR=NR
NC=NC
K=NA
DO 347 I=1, NR
AMAX=0.0
TIM=SCAL1
DO 346 J=1, NC
XA=DABS(A(K))
IF(AMAX-XA) 344, 345, 345
344 AMAX=XA
TMAX=TIM
345 K=K+1
346 TIM=TIM+SCAL1
347 WRITE(6,108) I, TMAX, AMAX
WRITE(6,101) XB
GO TO 5

C C C ADD SUBMATRIX
C 350 NTAG=-1
C GO TO 221
C C C READ AND PRINT OF REMARK CARDS
C 360 K=3
361 IF(NR) 366, 366, 364 364
364 IF(NR.EQ.1) GO TO 367
DO 365 I=1, NR
READ(5,105) HED
365 WRITE(6,110) HED
366 GO TO (121, 341, 5), K
367 DO 368 I=1, NR
READ(5,105) HED
368 WRITE(8,110) HED
GO TO 366

C C C INVERSION OF SYMMETRICAL MATRIX
C 370 CALL MFIND(XA, &5)
NA=NX
IF (NR-NC) 372, 375, 372
372 CALL ERRER(1, &5)
375 CALL SYMINV(A(NA), NR, W1(1), W3(1))
GO TO 5

C C C FORM 2X2 MATRIX
C 380 NR=2

```

```

T03820
T03830
T03830
T03830
T03850
T03860
T03870
T03880
T03880
T03880
T03900
T03910
T03920
T03930
T03940
T03950
T03960
T03970
T03980
T03990
T04000
T04010
T04020
T04030
T04040
T04050
T04060
T04070
T04080
T04090
T04100
T04110
T04120
T04130
T04140
T04150
T04160
T04170
T04180
T04190
T04200
T04210
T04220
T04230
T04240
T04250
T04260
T04270
T04280

```



```

NC=2      CALL MLIST(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL FORMK(A(NA))
GO TO 5

C      TAKES A LOG OF A MATRIX
C
C      390  CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
          IH=NX-1+NR*NC
          IL=NX
          DO 395 I=IL,IH
            395  A(I)=DLOG(A(I))
          GO TO 5

C      STORES ROW (B) ON DIAGONAL OF (A)
C
C      400  CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
          K=NX
          CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
          IL=NX
          IH=NX-1+NC
          DO 405 I=IL,IH
            405  A(K)=A(I)
          K=K+NC+1
          GO TO 5

C      REMOVES ROW (B) FROM DIAGONAL OF (A)
C
C      410  CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
          NR=1
          CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
          IL=NX
          IH=NX-1+NC
          CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
          K=NX
          DO 415 I=IL,IH
            415  A(I)=A(K)
          K=K+NC+1
          GO TO 5

C      MULTIPLIES A BY B(1,1)
C
C      420  CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
          I=NX
          SCAL1=A(I)
          GO TO 180
C

```

```

LIT04290
LIT04300
LIT04310
LIT04320
LIT04330
LIT04340
LIT04350
LIT04360
LIT04370
LIT04380
LIT04390
LIT04400
LIT04410
LIT04420
LIT04430
LIT04440
LIT04450
LIT04460
LIT04470
LIT04480
LIT04490
LIT04500
LIT04510
LIT04520
LIT04530
LIT04540
LIT04550
LIT04560
LIT04570
LIT04580
LIT04590
LIT04600
LIT04610
LIT04620
LIT04630
LIT04640
LIT04650
LIT04660
LIT04670
LIT04680
LIT04690
LIT04700
LIT04710
LIT04720
LIT04730
LIT04740
LIT04750
LIT04760

```


C C PLOT OPERATION

```

450 INR=NNR
    NAA=0.0
    NAB=0.0
    NAC=0.0
    NBA=0.0
    NBB=0.0
    NBC=0.0
    CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
    NA=NX
    NB=NA+NC*NR-1
    IF(XB.EQ.XZR) GO TO 451
    CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
    NAA=NX
    NBA=NAA+NC*NR-1
    IF(XC.EQ.XZR) GO TO 451
    CALL MFIND(XC,&5)
    NAB=NX
    NBB=NAB+NC*NR-1
    IF(XD.EQ.XZR) GO TO 451
    CALL MFIND(XD,&5)
    NAC=NX
    NBC=NAC+NC*NR-1
    CALL PLOT(NA,NB,NAA,NAB,NAC,NBA,NBC,INR)
451 IF(NNC) 455,455,454
454 IF(INR) 456,456,457
456 DO 458 JJ=1,NNC
458 READ(5,105) HED
    GO TO 5
457 DO 459 JJ=1,NNC
459 READ(5,105) HED
455 WRITE(8,110) HED
    GO TO 5

```

C C C INTEGRATION OPERATION

```

460 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
    NA=NX
    INR=NNR
    CALL INTEGRAL(NA,INR)
    GO TO 5

```

C C C CONTUR OPERATION

```

470 NOC=NC
    IF(NNR.EQ.0) NNR=1
    IF(NNC.EQ.0) NNC=1

```

IT04770
LIT04780
LIT04790
LIT04800
LIT04810
LIT04820
LIT04830
LIT04840
LIT04850
LIT04860
LIT04870
LIT04880
LIT04890
LIT04900
LIT04910
LIT04920
LIT04930
LIT04940
LIT04950
LIT04960
LIT04970
LIT04980
LIT04990
LIT05000
LIT05010
LIT05020
LIT05030
LIT05040
LIT05050
LIT05060
LIT05070
LIT05080
LIT05090
LIT05100
LIT05110
LIT05120
LIT05130
LIT05140
LIT05150
LIT05160
LIT05170
LIT05180
LIT05190
LIT05200
LIT05210
LIT05220
LIT05230
LIT05240


```

NAR=NNR
NAC=NNC
IF(NOC.LT.1) GO TO 474
DO 471 I=1,NOC
READ(5,105) HED
GO TO (471,472),NAC
472 WRITE(8,110) HED
471 CONTINUE
474 CALL CCNTUR(XA,XB,NAR,NAC,NOC)
GO TO 5

C      POLYNOMIAL FIT OPERATION
C
C      480 CALL POLFIT(XA,XB,&5)
C      GO TO 5
C
C      PUNCH OPERATION
C
C      490 READ(5,105) FMT
C      IF(NR.EQ.0) GO TO 491
C      DO 492 J=1,NR
C      READ(5,105) HED
C      492 WRITE(7,105) HED
C      491 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C      NA=NX
C      NB=NA-1+NR*NC
C      WRITE(7,FMT) (A(I),I=NA,NB)
C      GO TO 5
C
C      99 FORMAT(1H1)
C      100 FORMAT(5X,5A6)
C      101 FORMAT(5A6,4I6,2F6.0)
C      102 FORMAT(11I6,6H ROWS, 11I6, 8H COLUMNS )
C      103 FORMAT(9H SCALAR=1PD15.7)
C      104 FORMAT(12H ROW NUMBER 14,18H, COLUMN NUMBER 14)
C      105 FORMAT(10A8)
C      106 FORMAT(11H TAPE UNIT 13)
C      107 FORMAT(11I6,2F12.5)
C      108 FORMAT(11I6,1F15.5,1PD18.7)
C      109 FORMAT(1H0)
C      110 FORMAT(2X,10A8)
C      111 FORMAT(10X,1A6)
C      END

```



```

SUBROUTINE APRINT( A, NR, NC, NNR )
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(1), NCOL(8)
DOUBLE PRECISION A

PRINT OPERATION

IF(NNR.EQ.1) GO TO 60
DO 50 M=1, NC, 8
NN=NC-M
IF (NN-7) 40,40,35
35 NN=7
40 MM=NN+1
DO 45 N=1, MM
NCOL(N)=M-1+N
45 WRITE(6,101) (NCOL(N), N=1, MM)
DO 50 N=1, NR
NL=M+(N-1)*NC
NH=NL+NN
50 WRITE(6,100) (N,(A(I), I=NL, NH))
RETURN
60 DO 61 M=1, NC, 8
NN=NC-M
IF(NN-7) 63,63,62
62 NN=7
63 MM=NN+1
DO 64 N=1, MM
NCOL(N)=M-1+N
64 WRITE(8,101) (NCOL(N), N=1, MM)
DO 61 N=1, NR
NL=M+(N-1)*NC
NH=NL+NN
61 WRITE(8,100) (N,(A(I), I=NL, NH))
WRITE(8,102)
RETURN
100 FORMAT(2X,1I6,2X,8(1PD13.6))
101 FORMAT(1H0,2X,8I13)
102 FORMAT(1H0)
103 FORMAT(T10,1A6)
END

```

C
C
C

```

SUBROUTINE ERROR(N,*)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
REAL*8 NSTART, NOPER
COMMON XNAME(100), A(10000), W1(80), W2(80), W3(80), W4(80)
1 NSIZE, NUM, NX, NR, NC, NNR, NNC, NDUM, NROW(100), NCOL(100)
2, NN(100), NW1(80)

```

LIT05670
LIT05680
LIT05690
LIT05700
LIT05710
LIT05720
LIT05730
LIT05740
LIT05750
LIT05760
LIT05770
LIT05780
LIT05790
LIT05800
LIT05810
LIT05820
LIT05830
LIT05840
LIT05850
LIT05860
LIT05870
LIT05880
LIT05890
LIT05900
LIT05910
LIT05920
LIT05930
LIT05940
LIT05950
LIT05960
LIT05970
LIT05980
LIT05990
LIT06000
LIT06010
LIT06020
LIT06030
LIT06040
LIT06050
LIT06060

LIT06070
LIT06080
LIT06090
LIT06100
LIT06110
LIT06120


```

      GO TO (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11),N
1  WRITE(6,101)
2  WRITE(6,102)
3  WRITE(6,103)
4  WRITE(6,104)
5  WRITE(6,105)
6  WRITE(6,106)
7  WRITE(6,107)
8  WRITE(6,108)
9  WRITE(6,109)
10 GO TO 100
11 WRITE(6,110)
12 GO TO 100
13 WRITE(6,111)
14 RETURN
15 FORMAT(1A6)
16 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H START)
17 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H STICES INCOMPATIBLE
18 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H MATRIX UNDEFINED
19 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H MATRIX UNDEFINED
20 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H OPERATION PREVIOUSLY DEFINED
21 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H STORAGE EXCEEDED
22 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H OVER 100 MATRICES IN CORE
23 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H ERROR IN EIGEN SUBROUTINE
24 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H ERROR IN LOAD OPERATION
25 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H ERROR IN READ OPERATION
26 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H ERROR IN WRITE OPERATION
27 END

```

```

SUBROUTINE FORMK(A)
  IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
  DIMENSION A(1)
  DOUBLE PRECISION A
  READ(5,100) XI,XA,XL,XE
  WRITE(6,200) XI,XA,XL,XE
  B=14.04*XI/(XA*XL**2)
  S=2.0*XE*XI/((1.0+2.0*B)*XL)

```

```

LIT06130
LIT06140
LIT06150
LIT06160
LIT06170
LIT06180
LIT06190
LIT06200
LIT06210
LIT06220
LIT06230
LIT06240
LIT06250
LIT06260
LIT06270
LIT06280
LIT06290
LIT06300
LIT06310
LIT06320
LIT06330
LIT06340
LIT06350
LIT06360
LIT06370
LIT06380
LIT06390
LIT06400
LIT06410
LIT06420
LIT06430
LIT06440
LIT06450
LIT06460
LIT06470
LIT06480
LIT06490
LIT06500

```

```

LIT06510
LIT06520
LIT06530
LIT06540
LIT06550
LIT06560
LIT06570
LIT06580

```


LIT06590
 LIT06600
 LIT06610
 LIT06620
 LIT06630
 LIT06640
 LIT06650
 LIT06660

```

A(1)=S*(2.+B)
A(2)=S*(1.-B)
A(3)=A(2)
A(4)=A(1)
RETURN (4F12.0,1)
100 FORMAT (3H I=F12.0,1,5H, A=F12.0,1,5H, L=F12.0,1,5H, E=F12.0,1)
200
END
  
```

LIT06670
 LIT06680
 LIT06690
 LIT06700
 LIT06710
 LIT06720
 LIT06730
 LIT06740
 LIT06750
 LIT06760
 LIT06770
 LIT06780
 LIT06790
 LIT06800
 LIT06810
 LIT06820
 LIT06830
 LIT06840
 LIT06850
 LIT06860
 LIT06870
 LIT06880
 LIT06890
 LIT06900
 LIT06910
 LIT06920
 LIT06930
 LIT06940
 LIT06950
 LIT06960
 LIT06970
 LIT06980
 LIT06990
 LIT07000

```

SUBROUTINE LOAD( A, NR, NC, NFMT, SCAL1, *)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION A
LOAD OPERATION
IF(NFMT.GT.4) CALL ERROR(8,&5)
NS=NR*NC
IF(NFMT.EQ.0) NFMT=1
IF(SCAL1.EQ.1.0) GO TO 14
GO TO (10,11,12,13),NFMT
10 READ(5,100) (A(I),I=1,NS)
11 GO TO 15
11 READ(5,101) (A(I),I=1,NS)
12 GO TO 15
12 READ(5,102) (A(I),I=1,NS)
13 READ(5,103) (A(I),I=1,NS)
14 GO TO 15
14 GO TO(20,21,22,23),NFMT
20 READ(4,100) (A(I),I=1,NS)
21 GO TO 15
21 READ(4,101) (A(I),I=1,NS)
22 GO TO 15
22 READ(4,102) (A(I),I=1,NS)
23 GO TO 15
23 READ(4,103) (A(I),I=1,NS)
15 RETURN
100 FORMAT (12F6.0)
101 FORMAT (6F12.0)
102 FORMAT (4F18.0)
103 FORMAT (3F24.0)
END
  
```

C
 C
 C


```

SUBROUTINE MFIND(MM,*)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON
  NAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
  NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
  1,NN(100),NWI(80)

```

CC

SUBROUTINE TO FIND LOCATION AND SIZE OF MATRIX XX

```

REAL*8 NAME,MM
I=1
15 IF((NUM-I).LT.O) CALL ERROR(2,&5)
10 IF ( NAME(I)-MM) 20,30,20
20 I=I+1
GO TO 15
30 NR=NROW(I)
NC=NCOL(I)
NX=NN(I)
RETURN 1
5 END

```

```

SUBROUTINE DELETE(MM,*)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)

```

CC

SUBROUTINE TO DELETE MATRIX MM

```

REAL*8 NAME,MM
COMMON
  NAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
  NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
  1,NN(100),NWI(80)
I=1
15 IF (NUM-I) 40,10,10
40 CALL ERROR(2,&5)
10 IF ( NAME(I)-MM) 20,30,20
20 I=I+1
GO TO 15
30 NX=NN(I)
NUM=NUM-1
NS=NROW(I)*NCOL(I)
NSIZE=NSIZE-NS
DO 50 J=1,NUM
  NAME(J)=NAME(J+1)
  NROW(J)=NROW(J+1)
  NCOL(J)=NCOL(J+1)
  NN(J)=NN(J+1)-NS
50 DO 60 J=NX,NSIZE
  I=J+NS

```



```

60 A(J)=A(I)
   RETURN
5  RETURN 1
   END

```

```

LIT07470
LIT07480
LIT07490
LIT07500

```

```

SUBROUTINE MULT(NRA,A,NCA,B,NCB,C)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(1),B(1),C(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION A,B,C

```

```

LIT07510
LIT07520
LIT07530
LIT07540
LIT07550
LIT07560
LIT07570
LIT07580
LIT07590
LIT07600
LIT07610
LIT07620
LIT07630
LIT07640
LIT07650
LIT07660
LIT07670
LIT07680
LIT07690
LIT07700

```

CC

```

MATRIX MULTIPLICATION

```

```

K=1
DO 200 I=1,NRA
  NN=(I-1)*NCA+1
  NH=NN-1+NCA
  DO 200 J=1,NCB
    MM=J
    C(K)=0.000
    DO 100 L=NN,NH
      C(K)=C(K)+A(L)*B(MM)
    100 MM=MM+NCB
  200 K=K+1
  RETURN
END

```

100
200

```

SUBROUTINE TRANS(A,B,NR,NC)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(1),B(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION A,B

```

```

LIT07710
LIT07720
LIT07730
LIT07740
LIT07750
LIT07760
LIT07770
LIT07780
LIT07790
LIT07800
LIT07810
LIT07820
LIT07830
LIT07840
LIT07850
LIT07860

```

CC

```

MATRIX TRANSPOSE

```

```

K=1
DO 100 I=1,NC
  L=I
  DO 100 J=1,NR
    B(K)=A(L)
    L=L+NC
  100 K=K+1
  RETURN
END

```

100


```

SUBROUTINE INVERT(A,C,M,N)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(1),C(1),M(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION A,C

```

GENERAL MATRIX INVERSION SUBROUTINE

```

90 DO 90 I=1,N
M(I)=1
DO 140 I=1,N

```

LOCATE LARGEST ELEMENT

```

D=0.0D0
DO 112 L=1,N
IF (M(L)) 100,100,112
J=L
DO 110 K=1,N
IF (M(K)) 103,103,108
IF (DABS(D)-DABS(A(J))) 105,105,108
LD=L
KD=K
D=A(J)
J=J+N
CONTINUE

```

INTERCHANGE COLUMNS

```

TEMP=-M(LD)
M(LD)=M(KD)
M(KD)=TEMP
L=LD
K=KD
DO 114 J=1,N
C(J)=A(L)
A(L)=A(K)
A(K)=C(J)
L=L+N
K=K+N

```

DIVIDE ROW BY LARGEST ELEMENT

```

NR=(KD-1)*N+1
NH=NR+N-1
DO 115 K=NR,NH
A(K)=-A(K)/D

```



```

C      REDUCE REMAINING ROWS AND COLUMNS
C
      L=1
      DO 135 J=1,N
      IF (J-KD) 130,125,130
      L=L+N
      GO TO 135
      DO 134 K=NR,NH
      A(L)=A(L)+C(J)*A(K)
      L=L+1
      135 CONTINUE
C      REDUCE COLUMN
C
      C(KD)=1.0DC
      J=KD
      DO 140 K=1,N
      A(J)=C(K)/D
      J=J+N
      140
C      INTERCHANGE ROWS
C
      DO 200 I=1,N
      L=0
      L=L+1
      IF(M(L)-I) 150,160,150
      150 K=(L-1)*N+1
      160 J=(I-1)*N+1
      M(L)=M(I)
      M(I)=I
      DO 200 LL=1,N
      TEMP=A(K)
      A(K)=A(J)
      A(J)=TEMP
      J=J+1
      K=K+1
      200 RETURN
      END
C
C      SUBROUTINE SYMINV(A,N,B,C)
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C      DIMENSION A(1),B(1),C(1)
C      DOUBLE PRECISION A,B,C
C      SYMMETRICAL MATRIX INVERSION
C      LP=N

```

```

LIT08350
LIT08360
LIT08370
LIT08380
LIT08390
LIT08400
LIT08410
LIT08420
LIT08430
LIT08440
LIT08450
LIT08460
LIT08470
LIT08480
LIT08490
LIT08500
LIT08510
LIT08520
LIT08530
LIT08540
LIT08550
LIT08560
LIT08570
LIT08580
LIT08590
LIT08600
LIT08610
LIT08620
LIT08630
LIT08640
LIT08650
LIT08660
LIT08670
LIT08680
LIT08690
LIT08700
LIT08710
LIT08720

LIT08730
LIT08740
LIT08750
LIT08760
LIT08770
LIT08780
LIT08790
LIT08800

```



```

50 IF (NRA+1-NR-NRB) 60,50,50
60 IF (NCA+1-NC-NCB) 60,70,70
70 CALL ERRER(1,&5)
DO 100 I=1,NRB
K=(NC-1)+(NR+I-2)*NCA
L=(I-1)*NCB
DO 100 J=1,NCB
N=K+J
M=L+J
IF (NTAG) 75,90,80
75 A(N)=A(N)+B(M)
80 GO TO 100
80 A(N)=B(M)
90 GO TO 100
90 B(M)=A(N)
100 CONTINUE
RETURN 1
5 END

```

```

SUBROUTINE RESPON(W,X,M,P,X,NM,NT,L,DAMP,DT,NTAG)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION W(1),XM(1),P(1),X(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION W,X,M,P,X,DAMP,DT

```

RESPONSE PROGRAM

```

K=1
C1=DT/2.0D0
C2=C1*DT/3.0D0
C3=C2*2.0D0
DO 160 N=1,NM
NOUT=NT+1
C4=W(N)*2
C5= C1*C5+C2*C4+1.0D0
DISP=0.0D0
VEL=0.0D0
IL=L*(N-1)*NTAG+1
ACEL=P(IL)*XM(N)
IL=IL+1
IH=IL+L-2
DO 160 I=IL,IH
A=VEL+C1*ACEL
B=DISP+DT*VEL+C3*ACEL
ACEL=(P(I)*XM(N)-C5*A-C4*B)/F
VEL=A+C1*ACEL

```

CC

```

ITC9270
JIT09280
JIT09290
JIT09300
JIT09310
JIT09320
JIT09330
JIT09340
JIT09350
JIT09360
JIT09370
JIT09380
JIT09390
JIT09400
JIT09410
JIT09420
JIT09430
JIT09440
JIT09450

```

```

IT09460
JIT09470
JIT09480
JIT09490
JIT09500
JIT09510
JIT09520
JIT09530
JIT09540
JIT09550
JIT09560
JIT09570
JIT09580
JIT09590
JIT09600
JIT09610
JIT09620
JIT09630
JIT09640
JIT09650
JIT09660
JIT09670
JIT09680
JIT09690
JIT09700
JIT09710
JIT09720

```



```

DISP=B+C2*ACEL
IF(NOUT-I) 160,150,160
150 X(K)=DISP
      K=K+1
160 NOUT=NOUT+NT
      CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

UUU


```

DO 500 J=1,LP
DO 500 J=1,NVEC
JJ=I+(J-1)*NM
IF(N2.EQ.1) GO TO 450
V(JJ)=V(JJ)*XM(I)
GO TO 500
450 V(JJ)=V(JJ)/XM(I)
500 CONTINUE
IF(M.GT.0) RETURN
NLM=NEV/2
DO 600 I=1,NLM
ATEMP=E(I)
II=NEV-I+1
E(II)=E(I)
E(I)=ATEMP/2
NLM=NVEC/2
DO 700 I=1,NLM
DO 700 J=1,NM
JJ=J+(I-1)*NM
JJ=NEL-NM*I+J
ATEMP=V(JJ)
V(JJ)=V(JJJ)
V(JJJ)=ATEMP
700 RETURN
END

```

```

JIT10190
JIT10200
JIT10210
JIT10220
JIT10230
JIT10240
JIT10250
JIT10260
JIT10270
JIT10280
JIT10290
JIT10300
JIT10310
JIT10320
JIT10330
JIT10340
JIT10350
JIT10360
JIT10370
JIT10380
JIT10390
JIT10400
JIT10410
JIT10420
JIT10430

```

```

SUBROUTINE JACVAT(A,N,NOYES,EIVU,EIVR,NDIM)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,C-Z)
DIMENSION A(NDIM,NDIM),EIVU(NDIM),EIVR(NDIM,NDIM)
IF(N-1)20,23,21
20 PRINT 22,N
22 FORMAT(4H N= ,I3,68H IS TOO SMALL. LIMIT IS 1. RETURN TO CALLING
1 ROUTINE FROM JACVAT. )
RETURN
23 PRINT 24, A(1,1)
24 FORMAT (24H IN JACVAT , MATRIX A = ,E14.6)
RETURN
21 IF(N-160)1,1,3
3 PRINT 2,N
2 FORMAT(3H N=,I5,70H IS TOO LARGE. LIMIT IS 160. RETURN TO CALLI-
1 NG ROUTINE FROM JACVAT. )
RETURN
1 IF(NOYES)99,102,99
99 CONTINUE
DO 101 J=1,N
DO 100 I=1,N
100 EIVR(I,J)=C.0

```

```

JIT10440
JIT10450
JIT10460
JIT10470
JIT10480
JIT10490
JIT10500
JIT10510
JIT10520
JIT10530
JIT10540
JIT10550
JIT10560
JIT10570
JIT10580
JIT10590
JIT10600
JIT10610
JIT10620
JIT10630
JIT10640

```



```

101 EIVR(J,J)=1.0
102 ATOP=0.
DO 112 J=1,N
DO 111 I=1,J
IF(A(I,J)-A(J,I))90,103,90
PRINT 106,N,N
106 FORMAT(14H IN JACVAT (A(I3,1H,,I3,3H)),)
108 PRINT 108,I,J,J,I
FORMAT(3H A(I3,1H,,I3,10H) AND A(I3,1H,,I3,54H) WERE UNEQUAL,
150 THEY WERE REPLACED WITH THEIR MEAN )
A(I,J)=.5*(A(I,J)+A(J,I))
A(J,I)=A(I,J)
CONTINUE
103 IF(ATOP-DABS(A(I,J)))104,111,111
104 ATOP=DABS(A(I,J))
111 CONTINUE
112 EIVU(J)=A(J,J)
IF(ATOP)109,109,113
109 PRINT 110
110 FORMAT(26H IN JACVAT, MATRIX A = 0 )
RETURN
113 AVGF=DFLOAT(N*(N-1))*55
D=0.0
DO 114 JJ=2,N
DO 114 II=2,JJ
S=A(II-1,JJ)/ATOP
114 D=S*S+D
DSTOP=(1.0-D-08)*D
THRS=DSQRT (D/AVGF)*ATOP
115 IFLAG=0
DO 130 JCOL=2,N
JCOL1=JCOL-1
DO 130 IROW=1,JCOL1
AIJ=A(IROW,JCOL)
IF(DABS(AIJ)-THRS)130,130,117
117 AIJ=A(IROW,IROW)
AJJ=A(JCOL,JCOL)
S=AJJ-AIJ
IF(DABS(AIJ)-1.0-D-09*DABS(S))130,130,118
118 IFLAG=1
IF(1.0-D-10*DABS(AIJ)-DABS(S))116,119,119
119 S=.707106781
C=S
GO TO 120
116 T=AIJ/S
S=0.25/DSQRT(0.25+T*T)
C=DSQRT(0.5+S)
S=2.*T*S/C

```



```

120 DO 121 I=1, IROW
    T=A(I, IROW)
    U=A(I, JCOL)
    A(I, IROW)=C*T-S*U
121 A(I, JCOL)=S*T+C*U
    I2=IROW+2
    IF(I2-JCOL) 127, 127, 123
127 CONTINUE
    DO 122 I=I2, JCOL
        T=A(I-1, JCOL)
        U=A(IROW, I-1)
        A(I-1, JCOL)=S*U+C*T
122 A(IROW, I-1)=C*U-S*T
123 A(JCOL, J)=S*A(IJ+C*AJJ
    A(IROW, IROW)=C*A(IROW, IROW)-S*(C*AIJ-S*AJJ)
    DO 124 J=JCCL, N
        T=A(IROW, J)
        U=A(JCOL, J)
        A(IROW, J)=C*T-S*U
124 A(JCOL, J)=S*T+C*U
    IF(NOTES) 131, 126, 131
131 CONTINUE
    I=1, N
    DO 125 I=1, N
        T=EIVR(I, IROW)
        EIVR(I, IROW)=C*T-EIVR(I, JCOL)*S
125 EIVR(I, JCOL)=S*T+EIVR(I, JCOL)*C
126 CONTINUE
    S=AIJ/ATOP
    D=D-S*S
    IF(D-DSTOP) 1260, 129, 129
1260 D=0
    DO 128 JJ=2, N
        DO 128 II=2, JJ
            S=A(II-1, JJ)/ATOP
            D=S*S+D
128 DSTOP=(1.0D-08)*D
129 THRESH=D*SQRT(D/AVGF)*ATOP
130 CONTINUE
    IF(IFLAG) 115, 134, 115
134 T=A(1, 1)
    EIVU(1)=EIVU(1)
    EIVU(1)=T
    DO 132 J=2, N
        T=A(J, J)
        A(J, J)=EIVU(J)
        EIVU(J)=T
132 DO 132 I=2, J
        A(I-1, J)=A(J, I-1)

```



```

28 IF (YT.GT.O.O) IGRID(IXAX)=ICHAR(7)
   JX=IYAX+PNN#JK
   IF (JX.GT.KKJ) GO TO 27
   IF (JX-LINE) 27,30,27
30 IGRID(IXAX)=ICHAR(6)
   IF (YT.GT.O.O) IGRID(IXAX)=ICHAR(7)
27 CONTINUE
   DO 16 I=NA,NB,2
     IPTX=KKJ-KKJ*(XMAX-A(I))/XRANGE+1.5
     IF (IPTX.LT.1) IPTX=1
     IF (IPTX.GT.KKJ) IPTX=KKJ
     IF (IPTX-LINE) 16,17,16
     IPTY=100.0*(A(I+1)-YMIN)/YRANGE+1.5
17 IGRID(IPTY)=ICHAR(1)
16 CONTINUE
   IF (NAA.EQ.O) GO TO 97
   DO 53 IA=NAA,NBA,2
     IPTX=KKJ-KKJ*(XMAX-A(IA))/XRANGE+1.5
     IF (IPTX.LT.1) IPTX=1
     IF (IPTX.GT.KKJ) IPTX=KKJ
     IF (IPTX-LINE) 53,67,53
67 IPTY=100.0*(A(IA+1)-YMIN)/YRANGE+1.5
53 IGRID(IPTY)=ICHAR(9)
   CONTINUE
   IF (NAB.EQ.O) GO TO 97
   DO 54 IB=NAB,NBB,2
     IPTX=KKJ-KKJ*(XMAX-A(IB))/XRANGE+1.5
     IF (IPTX.LT.1) IPTX=1
     IF (IPTX.GT.KKJ) IPTX=KKJ
     IF (IPTX-LINE) 54,66,54
66 IPTY=100.0*(A(IB+1)-YMIN)/YRANGE+1.5
54 IGRID(IPTY)=ICHAR(10)
   CONTINUE
   IF (NAC.EQ.O) GO TO 97
   DO 55 IC=NAC,NBC,2
     IPTX=KKJ-KKJ*(XMAX-A(IC))/XRANGE+1.5
     IF (IPTX.LT.1) IPTX=1
     IF (IPTX.GT.KKJ) IPTX=KKJ
     IF (IPTX-LINE) 55,68,55
68 IPTY=100.0*(A(IC+1)-YMIN)/YRANGE+1.5
55 IGRID(IPTY)=ICHAR(11)
   CONTINUE
   IF (INR) 42,42,41
57 IF (ITE(6,20) ( IGRID(I),I=1,101)
42 WRITE(11) GO TO 11
41 WRITE(8,20) ( IGRID(I),I=1,101)
11 CONTINUE
   IF (XT.LE.O.O) YYY=O.O

```



```

LIT13030
LIT13040
LIT13050
LIT13060
LIT13070
LIT13080
LIT13090
LIT13100
LIT13110
LIT13120
LIT13130
LIT13140
LIT13150
LIT13160
LIT13170
LIT13180
LIT13190

```

```

IF(YT.LE.O.O) XXX=O.O
IF(XMIN.LE.O.O) XXX=XMIN
IF(YMAX.LE.O.O) YYY=YMAX
IF(XMIN.LE.O.O) YYY=YMIN
IF(YMAX.LE.O.O) XXX=XMIN+XRANGE+XINCR/PNN
IF(INR) 43,43,44
43 WRITE(6,22) XINCR,YINCR
WRITE(6,23) XXX,YYY
GO TO 45
44 WRITE(8,22) XINCR,YINCR
WRITE(8,23) XXX,YYY
45 RETURN
20 FORMAT(15X,101A1)
99 FORMAT(11H)
22 FORMAT(12H)
23 FORMAT(11H) ORIGIN: X= ,F6.2,10X,15H Y-----Y = ,F6.2)
END

```

```

LIT13200
LIT13210
LIT13220
LIT13230
LIT13240
LIT13250
LIT13260
LIT13270
LIT13280
LIT13290
LIT13300
LIT13310
LIT13320
LIT13330
LIT13340
LIT13350
LIT13360
LIT13370
LIT13380
LIT13390
LIT13400
LIT13410
LIT13420
LIT13430
LIT13440
LIT13450
LIT13460
LIT13470
LIT13480

```

```

SUBROUTINE ITGRAL(NA,INR)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON
  XNAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
  1,2,NN(100),NW1(80)
  DIMENSION C(16),X(6),W(6)
SUM=C.OOO
SUM2=O.OOO
SUM4=O.OOO
SUM8=O.OOO
SUM16=O.OOO
DO 9 I=1,16
C(I)=O.OOO
X(1)=-.932469514203152000
X(2)=-.661209386466264500
X(3)=-.238619186083196900
X(4)=-X(3)
X(5)=-X(2)
X(6)=-X(1)
W(1)=.171324492379170300
W(2)=.360761573048138600
W(3)=.467913934572691000
W(4)=W(3)
W(5)=W(2)
W(6)=W(1)
GO TO (1,2,3,4),INR
1 H=A(NA)
XF=A(NA+1)
XL=A(NA+NR-1)

```



```

NV=NR-1
NNV=NR-2
IF(NV.LT.3) GO TO 23
DO 20 I=3,NV,2
SUM4=SUM4+A(NA+I-1)
IF(NNV.LT.4) GO TO 23
DO 21 I=4,NNV,2
SUM2=SUM2+A(NA+I-1)
SUM=(H/3.0)* (XF+XL+4.0*SUM4+2.0*SUM2)
WRITE(6,61) SUM
GO TO 99
H=A(NA)
HH=A(NA+1)
IJ=NR-2
ZZ=IJ
IK=DSQRT(ZZ)
NB=(IK-1)/2
NC=NB-1
ND=IK-2
NE=ND-1
NF=IK-3
SUM=A(NA+2)+A(NA+IK+1)+A(NA+NR-1K)+A(NA+NR-1)
DO 31 I=1,ND,2
SUM4=SUM4+A(NA+I+2)+A(NA+NR-1K+1)
IF(NF.LT.1) GO TO 30
DO 38 I=1,NF,2
SUM2=SUM2+A(NA+I+3)+A(NA+NR-1K+2)
DO 32 J=1,ND,2
SUM16=SUM16+A(NA+J*IK+JJ+2)
DO 33 K=1,ND,2
DO 33 KK=1,NE,2
SUM8=SUM8+A(NA+K*IK+KK+3)
DO 34 L=2,NF,2
DO 34 LL=1,ND,2
SUM8=SUM8+A(NA+L*IK+LL+2)
DO 35 M=2,NF,2
DO 35 MM=1,NE,2
SUM4=SUM4+A(NA+M*IK+MM+3)
DO 36 MN=1,ND,2
SUM4=SUM4+A(NA+MN*IK+2)+A(NA+MN*IK+1)
IF(NF.LT.2) GO TO 39
DO 37 MNN=2,NF,2
SUM2=SUM2+A(NA+MNN*IK+2)+A(NA+MNN*IK+1)
SUM=(SUM+2*SUM2+4*SUM4+8*SUM8+16*SUM16)*(H*HH)/9.0DO
WRITE(6,62) SUM
GO TO 99
NB=NR-2

```



```

XL=A(NA)
XU=A(NA+1)
DO 41 I=1,NB
  C(I)=A(NA+I+1)
41  RANGE=XU-XL
  XM=(XU+XL)/2.0D0
DO 42 I=1,6
  PT=X(I)*C(I)*(XU-XM)+XM
FX=C(I)*PT**11+C(2)*PT**10+C(3)*PT**9+C(4)*PT**8+C(5)*PT**7+
1C(6)*PT**6+C(7)*PT**5+C(8)*PT**4+C(9)*PT**3+C(10)*PT**2+C(11)*PT
2+C(12)
42  SUM=FX*W(I)+SUM
  SUM=SUM*RANGE/2.0D0
  WRITE(6,61) SUM
  GO TO 99
4  NB=NR-4
  XL=A(NA)
  XU=A(NA+1)
  YL=A(NA+2)
  YU=A(NA+3)
  XRANGE=XU-YL
  YRANGE=YU-YL
  XM=(XU+XL)/2.0D0
  YM=(YU+YL)/2.0D0
DO 51 I=1,NB
  C(I)=A(NA+I+3)
51  DO 53 J=1,6
    PTX=X(I)*C(J)*(XU-XM)+XM
    PTY=Y(I)*C(J)*(YU-YM)+YM
    FX=C(I)*PTX**3*PTY**3+C(2)*PTX**2*PTY**2+C(3)*PTX**3*PTY+
1C(4)*PTX**2*PTY**3+C(5)*PTX**3+C(6)*PTX**2*PTY**2+C(7)*PTX**2*PTY
2+C(8)*PTX**2+C(9)*PTX**3+C(10)*PTX**2+C(11)*PTX**2+C(16)
3C(12)*PTX+C(13)*PTY**3+C(14)*PTY**2+C(15)*PTY+C(16)
53  SUM=FX*W(I)*W(J)+SUM
  SUM=SUM*XRANGE*YRANGE/4.0D0
  WRITE(6,62) SUM
99  RETURN
61  FORMAT(6H AREA=,1D25.16)
62  FORMAT(8H VOLUME=,1D25.16)
25  FORMAT(12F6.4)
END

```



```

SUBROUTINE POLFIT(XA,XB,*)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON
  XNAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
  ,NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
1 2,NN(100),NW1(80)
2 DIMENSION CM(256),COEF(16),CM1(16),PV(16),CV(15),GSP(16)
NC=1
NR=16
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
HX=A(NA)
HY=A(NA+1)
DO 10 I=1,16
10 PV(I)=A(NA+1+I)
L=0
DO 100 I=1,4
Y=I-1
DO 100 J=1,4
X=J-1
DO 50 II=1,16
50 COEF(II)=0.0D0
CALL P(X,Y,COEF)
DO 70 K=1,16
70 CM(L#16+K)=COEF(K)
L=L+1
100 CONTINUE
CALL INVERT(CM,CM1,GSP,16)
CALL MULT(I6,CM,16,PV,I,CV)
CV(1)=CV(1)/(HX**3*HY**3)
CV(2)=CV(2)/(HX**3*HY**2)
CV(3)=CV(3)/(HX**3*HY)
CV(4)=CV(4)/(HX**3)
CV(5)=CV(5)/(HX**2*HY**3)
CV(6)=CV(6)/(HX**2*HY**2)
CV(7)=CV(7)/(HX**2*HY)
CV(8)=CV(8)/(HX**2)
CV(9)=CV(9)/(HX*HY**3)
CV(10)=CV(10)/(HX*HY**2)
CV(11)=CV(11)/(HX*HY)
CV(12)=CV(12)/(HX)
CV(13)=CV(13)/(HY**3)
CV(14)=CV(14)/HY**2
CV(15)=CV(15)/HY
NR=16
NC=1
CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
NA=NX

```

```

LIT14390
LIT14400
LIT14410
LIT14420
LIT14430
LIT14440
LIT14450
LIT14460
LIT14470
LIT14480
LIT14490
LIT14500
LIT14510
LIT14520
LIT14530
LIT14540
LIT14550
LIT14560
LIT14570
LIT14580
LIT14590
LIT14600
LIT14610
LIT14620
LIT14630
LIT14640
LIT14650
LIT14660
LIT14670
LIT14680
LIT14690
LIT14700
LIT14710
LIT14720
LIT14730
LIT14740
LIT14750
LIT14760
LIT14770
LIT14780
LIT14790
LIT14800
LIT14810
LIT14820
LIT14830
LIT14840
LIT14850
LIT14860

```



```

200 DO 200 I=1,16
    A(NA-I+1)=CV(I)
    RETURN
5   END

```

```

10 SUBROUTINE P(X,Y,COEF)
    IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
    DIMENSION CCEF(16)
    IF(X.EQ.0.0D0.AND.Y.EQ.0.0D0) GO TO 10
    GO TO 15
    COEF(16)=1.0D0
    RETURN
15 CONTINUE
    IF(X.EQ.0.0D0) GO TO 20
    GO TO 25
    COEF(13)=Y**3
    COEF(14)=Y**2
    COEF(15)=Y
    COEF(16)=1.0D0
    RETURN
25 CONTINUE
    IF(Y.EQ.0.0D0) GO TO 30
    GO TO 35
    COEF(4)=X**3
    COEF(8)=X**2
    COEF(12)=X
    COEF(16)=1.0D0
    RETURN
35 CONTINUE
    COEF(1)=(X**3)*(Y**3)
    DO 100 I=2,5
        IM=I-1
        IF(I.GT.4) GO TO 50
        COEF(I)=COEF(IM)/Y
    CONTINUE
50 DO 100 J=2,4
        JJ=(J-1)*4+IM
        JM=JJ-4
        COEF(JJ)=COEF(JM)/X
    CONTINUE
100 RETURN
    END

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SUBROUTINE CONTUR(XA,XB,NAR,NAC,NOC,*)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON
  XNAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
  NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
1  NN(100),NW1(80)
2  DIMENSION ISYMB(42),BV(21),C(16),IGRID(101),U(16)
  INTEGER*2 GRAPH(16),GRAPH1(16),GRAPH2(16),GRAPH3(16),GRAPH4(16)
  DATA ISYMB/1H,1HO,1H,1HA,1H,1HB,1H,1HC,1H,1HD,1H,1HE
1  1H,1HF,1H,1HG,1H,1HH,1H,1HI,1H,1HJ,1H,1HQ,1H,1HR,1H,1HS,
2  1H,1HT,1H,1HU,1H,1HV,1H,1HW,1H,1HX,1H,1HY,1H,1HZ/
  DATA IBLK/1H/
  DATA GRAPH/'U1-----U2-----U3-----U4'//
  DATA GRAPH1/'U5-----U6-----U7-----U8'//
  DATA GRAPH2/'U9-----U10-----U11-----U12'//
  DATA GRAPH3/'U13-----U14-----U15-----U16'//
  DATA GRAPH4/'/'//
  GO TO (474,475),NAR
474 CALL POLFIT(XA,XB,P5)
  NA=NX
  HX=A(NA)
  HY=A(NA+1)
  XL=O.OOO
  YL=O.OOO
  YRANGE=3.OOO*HX
  YRANGE=3.OOO*HY
  CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
  NB=NX
  DO 476 I=1,16
  U(I)=A(NA+I+1)
  C(I)=A(NB+I-1)
476 GO TO 480
475 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
  NA=NX
  XU=A(NA)
  XU=A(NA+1)
  YL=A(NA+2)
  YU=A(NA+3)
  YRANGE=XU-XL
  YRANGE=YU-YL
  DO 477 I=1,16
  C(I)=A(NA+I+3)
477 IJK=65
480 IF(NAC.GT.1) IJK=80
  PJK=IJK-1.O
  GO TO (20,21),NAC
  GO TO (1,2),NAR
  20 GO TO (6,101)
  1 WRITE(6,101)

```



```

63 WRITE(8,100)
4 PMAX=-1.0D70
PMIN=1.0D7C
DO 10 I=1,IJK
DO 10 J=1,I01
X1=J-1
Y1=I-1
X=XL+(XRXANGE*XI)/100.0D0
Y=YL+(YRXANGE*YI)/PJK
PP=X**3*Y**3+C(2)*X**3*Y**2+C(3)*X**3*Y+C(4)*X**3+
1C(5)*X**2*Y**3+C(6)*X**2*Y**2+C(7)*X**2*Y+C(8)*X**Y**3+
2C(10)*X**Y**2+C(11)*X*Y+C(12)*X+C(13)*Y**3+C(14)*Y**2+C(15)*Y+C(16)
IF(PP.GT.PMAX) PMAX=PP
IF(PP.LT.PMIN) PMIN=PP
10 IF(RANGE=PMAX-PMIN
IF(DABS(RANGE).GT.1.0D-10) GO TO 11
WRITE(6,1000)
WRITE(6,1400) RANGE,PMAX,MIN
GO TO 1500
11 SCF=40./RANGE
DO 12 I=1,21
RR=I-1
12 BV(I)=2*RR/SCF+PMIN
GO TO (30,31),NAC
30 WRITE(6,1300) BV(1),BV(21)
WRITE(6,1100) BV(2),BV(3),BV(4),BV(5),BV(6)
WRITE(6,1200) BV(7),BV(8),BV(9),BV(10),BV(11)
WRITE(6,1210) BV(12),BV(13),BV(14),BV(15),BV(16)
WRITE(6,1220) BV(17),BV(18),BV(19),BV(20),BV(21)
GO TO 40
31 WRITE(8,1300) BV(1),BV(21)
WRITE(8,1100) BV(2),BV(3),BV(4),BV(5),BV(6)
WRITE(8,1200) BV(7),BV(8),BV(9),BV(10),BV(11)
WRITE(8,1210) BV(12),BV(13),BV(14),BV(15),BV(16)
WRITE(8,1220) BV(17),BV(18),BV(19),BV(20),BV(21)
CONTINUE
40 DO 13 I=1,IJK
DO 14 K=1,I01
14 IGRID(K)=IBLK
DO 15 J=1,I01
X1=J-1
Y1=I-1
X=XL+(XRXANGE*XI)/100.0D0
Y=YL+(YRXANGE*YI)/PJK
PP=X**3*Y**3+C(2)*X**3*Y**2+C(3)*X**3*Y+C(4)*X**3+
1C(5)*X**2*Y**3+C(6)*X**2*Y**2+C(7)*X**2*Y+C(8)*X**Y**3+
2C(11)*X**Y**2+C(12)*X*Y+C(13)*Y**3+C(14)*Y**2+C(15)*Y+C(16)

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2C(10)*X*Y**2+C(11)*X*Y+C(12)*X+C(13)*Y**3+C(14)*Y**2+C(15)*Y+C(16)
KK=((PP-PMIN)*SCF+2.50001)
15 IGRID(J)=ISYMB(KK)
50 GO TO (50,51),NAC
51 WRITE(6,99) (IGRID(II),II=1,101)
51 GO TO 13
51 WRITE(8,99) (IGRID(II),II=1,101)
13 CONTINUE
IF(NAC.EQ.0.1) WRITE(6,102)
IF(NAC.EQ.0.2) WRITE(8,104)
99 FORMAT(15X,101A1)
100 FORMAT(/)
101 FORMAT(////////)
102 FORMAT(////////)
103 FORMAT(////////)
104 FORMAT(1H1)
105 FORMAT(////////)
300 FORMAT(25X,16A2)
301 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U5 =,F12.6,5H U2 =,F12.6,5H U3 =,F12.6,5H U4 =,
2F12.6,/)
302 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U9 =,F12.6,5H U10=,F12.6,5H U11=,F12.6,5H U12=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U13=,F12.6,5H U14=,F12.6,5H U15=,F12.6,5H U16=,
303 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U17=,F12.6,5H U18=,F12.6,5H U19=,F12.6,5H U20=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U21=,F12.6,5H U22=,F12.6,5H U23=,F12.6,5H U24=,
304 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U25=,F12.6,5H U26=,F12.6,5H U27=,F12.6,5H U28=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U29=,F12.6,5H U30=,F12.6,5H U31=,F12.6,5H U32=,
1400 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U33=,F12.6,5H U34=,F12.6,5H U35=,F12.6,5H U36=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U37=,F12.6,5H U38=,F12.6,5H U39=,F12.6,5H U40=,
1000 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U41=,F12.6,5H U42=,F12.6,5H U43=,F12.6,5H U44=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U45=,F12.6,5H U46=,F12.6,5H U47=,F12.6,5H U48=,
1050 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U49=,F12.6,5H U50=,F12.6,5H U51=,F12.6,5H U52=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U53=,F12.6,5H U54=,F12.6,5H U55=,F12.6,5H U56=,
1100 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U57=,F12.6,5H U58=,F12.6,5H U59=,F12.6,5H U60=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U61=,F12.6,5H U62=,F12.6,5H U63=,F12.6,5H U64=,
1200 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U65=,F12.6,5H U66=,F12.6,5H U67=,F12.6,5H U68=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U69=,F12.6,5H U70=,F12.6,5H U71=,F12.6,5H U72=,
1210 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U73=,F12.6,5H U74=,F12.6,5H U75=,F12.6,5H U76=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U77=,F12.6,5H U78=,F12.6,5H U79=,F12.6,5H U80=,
1220 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U81=,F12.6,5H U82=,F12.6,5H U83=,F12.6,5H U84=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U85=,F12.6,5H U86=,F12.6,5H U87=,F12.6,5H U88=,
1300 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U89=,F12.6,5H U90=,F12.6,5H U91=,F12.6,5H U92=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U93=,F12.6,5H U94=,F12.6,5H U95=,F12.6,5H U96=,
1500 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U97=,F12.6,5H U98=,F12.6,5H U99=,F12.6,5H U100=,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U101=,F12.6,5H U102=,F12.6,5H U103=,F12.6,5H U104=,
1500 RETURN
5
END

```


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Matrix Interpretive System						
Numerical Linear Algebra						

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